

Friendly Criticism

It remains to be seen whether the wrangling that has been going on in Washington within the last month will result in good or bad.

The great danger in such controversies at present is that when men do not properly guard their tempers and fail to measure their words they may unwillingly become hostile.

"If we wish to win the war, we must work with the President and his agents whom he may designate to aid him. We may hope that if he discovers shortcomings in those agents he will displace them. Criticism may assist him to make such discoveries; but the only criticism that can accomplish good is criticism that is friendly, and free from harsh language and undue severity. Any other kind is more likely to injure than help the cause."

To Parents and Relatives of Berea Students

I am besieged with letters and inquiries from anxious parents and friends of Berea students about the Meningitis situation in Berea. I take the liberty to write this letter through The Citizen to all parents of Berea students, that they may know the truth as I am giving it.

In the first place, I wish to assure you that the very grave misrepresentations about the number of cases of meningitis and death of students, have no foundation of truth, and are very hurtful to innocent parents as well as to Berea College. On another page of this Citizen there appears a very complete statement of the facts about the meningitis trouble, issued by Doctor Preble of the Red Cross Commission who spent a week investigating conditions in Berea. Read it for the truth, from an eminent medical authority.

We have had sixteen cases of meningitis in Berea; four are well and gone home, and NO DEATHS! Expert physicians in Berea and others who have come to us say ours has been the most wonderful success at treating Spinal Meningitis

they have known in the history of the disease. Only sixteen cases out of more than three-thousand people, including the citizens of town, and all are on the road to recovery.

I wish to contrast our situation with other places. I have recently heard from two other communities where two or three people came down with meningitis and died within five days. The record in the army camps show one death out of every seven cases which is better than the record of the country at large.

So far Berea's record in treating meningitis is the best we have known in any part of Kentucky.

Now about the quarantine. I have been asked by parents if Berea College quarantined our students or if it was done by order of the State Board of Health. I wish to make plain to you that Berea College had no authority nor desire to quarantine itself, but we are willing to co-operate with the State Health authorities and take their advice.

We are law abiding and be-

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Measures to Prevent Spread of Meningitis at Berea

By Dr. Paul Preble, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Health Service.
February 15, 1918.

If a fire should break out in Ladies Hall at night and every one got excited and rushed blindly about, each one for himself, many of the students in the building would undoubtedly be injured and a certain number lose their lives. On the other hand, if no one got excited and the program of practiced fire drills was carried out, the chances are every one would escape from the building without injury.

So it is in the time of epidemics of contagious diseases. During an epidemic, order and discipline must be maintained. There must be no panic or general alarm or undue excitement. These conditions are usually the result of wild rumors and exaggerated stories passed on from mouth to mouth until no truth remains and mountains are made out of mole hills. The management of an epidemic in a community must be placed in the hands of the health officers and the proper local authorities and the individual must submit to measures that seem necessary for the good of the whole community.

From January 17 to February 15, sixteen cases of meningitis have occurred among the students attending Berea College and a case has been reported in Berea. Seventeen cases of measles or mumps would create no excitement, but that number of cases of meningitis requires prompt action in order to prevent as far as possible, further spread of the disease. Certain measures of quarantine have been put into effect and in order to secure the co-operation of both students and citizens the following information concerning meningitis is being printed and distributed to explain in part at least the necessity for the "quarantine" that has been established.

What is Meningitis?

Cerebrospinal Fever or "meningitis" as it is more commonly called, is an infectious disease, caused by a microorganism or "germ" that affects chiefly the covering membrane

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- PAGE 7.—International Sunday-school Lesson.—Sermon.—Handicraft for Girls.—Women in the War.—Helping the Meat and Milk Supply.
- PAGE 8.—Eastern Kentucky News Letters.
- A Word to Parents:—The Citizen is always official in presenting facts as they are about things occurring at Berea. Read Secretary Vaughn's letter on this page and rest assured that your boys and girls are safer at Berea than at home. Also read what Dr. Preble says about the disease and learn all about it so far as the best doctors know. Isn't this worth dollars to you? Send us one of these dollars and we will keep you informed about Berea for fifty-two weeks.
- Get a broader vision of the situation in Europe by reading Prof. Robertson's article on page two: "A Constitutional basis for Europe."
- Have you ever thought that teachers are likely to be exceedingly scarce? Read "Scarcity of Teachers a National Peril" on page two.
- Read that sensible letter to Berea Girls by Dean of Women, Miss Bowersox, on page six in the Home Department.
- We easily forget our faults when they are only known to ourselves.

IN OUR OWN STATE

The Depot Brigade at Camp Zachary Taylor is to be discontinued in the near future, according to what seems to be a well-founded rumor in circulation.

Western Union and long distance telephone service has been established in the several towns in Letcher County, having been out since the disastrous washout January 28.

One thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the defunct German Savings Fund Company Building Association of Louisville expressed the opinion Monday that investors will realize 33½ cents on the dollar.

The Perry Circuit Court at Hazard decreed that slot machines must go. Officers have since been taking them up. Other mountain counties will follow suit.

Aided by the votes of eight Democrats the Republican members of the Senate ousted Roy McFarland and seated Dr. Early. A motion to declare the election void and order another ballot was defeated.

Fruit men of the mountains believe that peaches, plums, cherries, etc., are still safe, although the severe cold weather of the winter was very unfavorable to fruit.

The Parade on Washington's birthday in Louisville is to be distinctly and exclusively a military turnout. No one but the soldiers of the Lincoln Division will be allowed in the line of march, with the Boy Scouts to keep the line clear.

A special term of the Pike Circuit Court is convened at Pikeville, with Judge John F. Butler presiding. It will be a very important session. Several murder cases will be tried.

The Kentucky Pure Bred Livestock Association at a meeting at the Hotel Henry Watterson adopted resolutions pledging loyal support to the United States and advocating increased production and improvement of all kinds of livestock.

The meeting of the Agricultural Extension Bureau at Paintsville was largely attended, each county in the mountains sending delegates. Farmers of the mountains will make this the best year in point of production in the history of the section. Larger crops will be put out than ever before.

Arthur Bugg, a farmer of Hickman County, is in jail, charged with shooting Young Brooks, of Quana, Tex., at the courthouse at Clinton last week. Brooks was shot four times. Physicians pronounce his condition as serious.

Officers at Camp Zachary Taylor must not seek promotion through "pull" from outside friends. According to an order made known Tuesday all promotions, assignments, transfers or special considerations must come only through military channels.

Dr. John T. Patterson, dean of the University of Louisville, has offered suggestions to the Council of Defense whereby colleges of the nation may provide trained men for the government without interfering with higher education. Doctor Patterson's plan has met with high praise from national leaders.

One thousand members of the 336th Infantry, composed of selectees from Louisville and Kentucky, have been ordered to other localities. The unexpected order keeps secret the destination of the soldiers who will be moved in three sections. The Kentuckians were examined at the camp hospital and those who successfully passed the physical tests were ordered to be fully equipped and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

It is the opinion of the United States Food Administration that the gross maximum profit for wholesalers in flour should not exceed from 50 to 75 cents per barrel. The profit to retail dealers in original mill packages should not exceed from 80 cents to \$1.20 per barrel, depending upon the character of service performed. Where retailers sell in amounts less than the original mill packages, the gross profit should not exceed 1 cent a pound.

WILSON TO ACT IN SHIP STRIKE

"Raise Pay, or We All Quit," is Demand of 15,000 Carpenters in U. S. Yards.

APPEAL DIRECT TO PRESIDENT

President is Preparing to Take Some Action to End Labor Troubles in Atlantic Coast Plants—Situation Perils U. S.

Washington, Feb. 18.—If the present shipbuilding crisis makes necessary the drafting of labor for shipyards, Secretary of Labor Wilson declared that "the shipyards themselves must be drafted. 'I am opposed,' he said, 'to drafting labor for private employers. If it becomes necessary to draft labor, we must also draft the plants.'"

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Wilson is preparing to take some action to end the strikes in Atlantic coast shipyards which threaten to tie up a large part of the shipbuilding industry of the East. The president has given the situation his personal attention. A direct appeal to the president to intervene was made by officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, approximately 50 per cent of whose members in the New York district are out demanding immediate assurances of higher wages and closed-shop conditions.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, who Friday night renewed his demand that William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' brotherhood, send the strikers back to work, pending a settlement of their grievances by the shipbuilding wage adjustment board, took up the situation again in a conference with General Manager Plez of the Emergency Fleet corporation; V. Everitt Macy, chairman of the wage adjustment board, and Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy.

Managers Want to Fight.

Managers of shipyards want to fight the New York district and at Baltimore, where the carpenters are on strike, have asked the shipping board to let them fight the strikers, declaring the time has come for the issue to be settled. Thus far Chairman Hurley has refused to permit this, holding that the trouble can be settled by other means.

Shipping board officials said that heads of other unions engaged in shipbuilding had given assurance that the related trades would not be called out in a sympathetic strike. The other unions, which have agreed to leave all differences to the adjustment board, are endeavoring, shipping board officials said, to induce Hutcheson to send his men back to work, leaving a settlement of difficulties to the adjustment board.

Rivalry between Hutcheson and heads of the American Federation of Labor, some officials charged, is at the bottom of much of the trouble. Hutcheson, it is declared, declined to enter the agreement calling for settlement of differences by the adjustment board, despite the fact that he was urged to do so by federation chiefs.

The effect of the shipping board's second appeal to striking carpenters in Eastern shipyards to return to work pending settlement of their grievances by the wage adjustment board was anxiously awaited here.

The board's renewed request was made by Chairman Hurley in a telegram to William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, virtually demanding that he send the striking shipbuilding employees back to their jobs. Earlier in the day Hutcheson had answered a previous appeal with a communication declaring it would be impossible to act until he had some definite proposition from the shipping board as to working conditions.

"Powerless," Says Hutcheson.

Although nothing has come from the shipping board to indicate that Hutcheson had replied to Chairman Hurley's second telegram, the union chief was quoted in New York as saying that the action of the men in going out did not meet with his approval. He said, however, that he had explained to Mr. Hurley that the carpenters' organization had no agreement regarding the work and he was powerless to act.

Appointment of Roger W. Babson, the statistician, who is a special agent of the labor department's employment service, as director of a newly created division of industrial relations of the committee on public information, was announced.

The new division will serve as a point of contact between the information committee and the labor department and Mr. Babson's first work will be to inform manufacturers of the war work which the department of labor is doing and of the assistance which the department can lend to employers.

SENATOR FREDERICK HALE



New photograph of Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, who succeeded the late Senator Johnston. He is a Republican and a very active member of the committee on naval affairs.

BOLO IN DEATH CELL

Frenchman Convicted of Treason Appeals to High Court.

Declares He Has a Thousand Grounds for Plea—"I am Perfectly Tranquil," He Says.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Bolo Pasha, convicted by a court-martial of treason and sentenced to death, has appealed from the verdict of the court of Cassation.

One ground is supposed to be the allegation that a witness for the prosecution was seen during a recess in the trial in conversation with the president of the court-martial and the government counsel.

Bolo was taken to the death cell on his return to Sante prison. He passed a restless night, but was apparently hopeful. He said to the guards: "I am perfectly tranquil. I have a thousand grounds for appeal."

Bolo's first inquiry was whether his neighbors in prison had been informed of the verdict. He was told that Joseph Caillaux, former premier, was astonished at his conviction.

There were many callers at the prison, but none was admitted, as Bolo was constantly under the eye of the death watch. He was handcuffed when taken out for exercise.

Deputy Emil Constant announced that he would interpellate the government on what he termed "the irregularities and delays in the official investigation of the Bolo Pasha affair."

Strike is Called Off.

New York.—William L. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, called off the strike in the shipyards at the port of New York and other eastern points after receiving the telegram from President Wilson. He immediately sent messages to all of the brotherhood representatives that could be reached, instructing them to send word out to the men to report at their places for work.

Enemy "Listens in" on American Wires With the American Army in France.—Places where the Germans have been tapping the American telephone lines of the front have been discovered and steps have been taken to prevent these occurrences happening again. Insulation has been found scraped off wires at a certain number of places where the enemy has been listening in.

German Troops Rebel!

Petrograd.—German soldiers at Grodno and Kovno, according to a report received here from Moscow, have refused to obey the command to move to the French front. The troops have entrenched themselves under the protection of their own artillery and have defeated a detachment of loyal forces which the German staff sent to punish them.

Exempted For Sacraments.

Washington.—Exemption of breads used in the observance of religious rites from regulations requiring the use of wheat flour substitutes was announced by the Food Administration.

Kills One Bandit and Wounds Two.

Jersey City, N. J.—Three men entered the butcher shop of William J. Kieb as he was counting the day's receipts and ordered him to throw up his hands, each covering him with a revolver. In a flash the butcher drew his weapon, shot one robbed dead and wounded his companions before any of them could fire a shot. The wounded men staggered to the street and later were caught by policemen. Kieb was arrested for manslaughter, but was paroled to appear when wanted. The dead man was Robert Brady.

WORLD NEWS

No important event has occurred on the western frontier of the war during the past week. The Germans have been feeling out the strength of various sectors but have made no large move. It is reported that divisions of Bulgarians and Turks are now on Belgian soil to swell the force that is gathering.

Conditions on the eastern frontier of the war are unique. History has no parallel. The Bolsheviks withdraw from the war but Germany refuses to accept and is advancing toward Petrograd. The radical Russians refusing to fight Germany fall fiercely on their fellow countrymen in the Ukraine which made an independent peace with Germany.

Poland has taken offense at the action of Germany in giving a slice of her territory to the new Ukrainian Republic. It is reported that heavy fighting has occurred either with Germany or Ukraine or the Bolsheviks or perhaps with all. An independent move made by the Poles themselves would be something of a surprise and might prove a new and important element in the problem at this time of confusion.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the recent ambassador from England to the United States, has just died in Canada where he went after leaving this country. Although not considered as one of the strongest men of England, he rendered valuable service and aided in furthering the good relations at a time when a diplomatic blunder would have been serious. He had many friends in this country.

An item of great importance at this time is the retirement of General Sir William Robertson from command on the western front. It was at first reported that he had resigned but he has denied this and considers that he has been retired. So far as can be learned he was not in harmony with the plan of the war council agreed on in Paris. The premier of England has appealed to Parliament and has received its support and a possible crisis has thus been passed.

Austria has shown a disposition to leave Germany to carry on her war with Russia alone. An arrangement has been made by which Germany agrees to manage the part of the campaign that lies to the north and allow Austria to meet any emergency that occurs in the southern part of Russia or the Ukraine. Thus any hope of separating these allies has apparently failed.

It is reported that England and France have decided that Palestine and Jerusalem shall be held for the Jews or given over to them. There has long been a movement to have the Jews go back to their native land and an opportunity may now be given. It is not likely that more than a minority would ever avail themselves of the chance because they are so well established in almost every country in the world.

Japan, through her war minister, Terauchi, has made it known that should conditions in Russia become so disturbed as to menace the peace of the east she would assume the burden of meeting the situation by force. A man of resources and ability is coming to our country as ambassador of Japan in the person of Viscount Ishii, the head of the commission that made the recent friendly agreement between the United States and Japan.

The president of China has just made a most remarkable proclamation in which he confesses his incapacity to act as chief executive and promises to resign as soon as conditions are more settled. He acknowledges a lack of knowledge of men and admits poor appointments to various positions. Other weaknesses are likewise mentioned. Is this a new kind of politics or just a Chinese camouflage.

A large harvest of natural ice is being strongly urged. The Food Administration states that assurance can not be given that there will be a sufficient supply of ammonia for the manufacture of the customary amount of artificial ice next summer.

University Column

A CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR EUROPE

By Prof. J. R. Robertson

The rapidly changing series of events that the war daily brings to our attention is serving to make Americans more familiar with Europe and to lead us to think more seriously upon its problems.

Rarely, however, do we think of Europe as a whole. For us it consists of separate states, each with its own form of government and its social customs. We speak of monarchies and republics; of democratic states and of autocratic states; of the constitutional basis of the one or the other.

It is probable that we must learn in the future to widen our point of view to include all of the states together. There has always been a sort of unity among the nations of Europe that has changed from time to time and it is that union which I am calling the constitutional basis of Europe. There are just three ways by which the states of Europe may be related to one another, the imperial, the national, and the federal.

The imperial type of unity includes all peoples under one sovereign power. It was best realized by the Roman Empire, which for centuries held together the civilized peoples of Europe and the parts of Africa and Asia surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Its influence was felt far beyond its borders among the barbaric peoples that surrounded the empire proper. It was a political system that was based on power and conquest. It cared little or none for the consent of the governed. It absorbed all that came in its path that might withstand its will. The constitutional basis for Europe was imperial.

The decline and fall of this remarkable empire left Europe divided into a multitude of small fragments, in the hands of feudal lords in the country and autocratic councils in the cities. This was a dark age for Europe, though lighted here and there, in isolated spots, with unwonted brilliance. Around the stronger and more resourceful feudal states, as centers, gradually grew up the modern nations of Europe, based on racial similarity or geographical unity. Thus came into existence **nationality** as a constitutional basis for Europe.

The system of nationalism gave opportunity for many of the most bloody wars of all time. Each nation in turn aspired to extend its own territory or its influence at the expense of its neighbors. Spain, France, England in the earlier times and Russia, Austria and Prussia in later, give abundant examples of this fact. Out of this constant turmoil there gradually grew the doctrine of **balance of power**, a term which signifies the effort to hold in check an aggressive nation by an alliance of the other states of Europe. The combinations were almost infinite in number and changed with every changing circumstance. Nationalism under the check of a balance of power was the constitutional basis of Europe when the present war broke out, and whatever of peace and security existed was the outcome of a balance of power that rested on counter alliance of strong nationalities. On this the very existence of the small states depended.

There remains but one other constitutional basis for unity in Europe, and that is included in the word **Federation**. By the application of this principle equal and independent states may come together as closely or as loosely as they may desire. Our own United States is the truest and best example of federation. By this means the thirteen independent colonies with their differences and hostilities, were finally united and gave rise to our strong and beloved nation.

In the early times the independent Greek states, beyond their age in political thought, had discovered the principle of federation and sought to put it into operation just before they were absorbed by the Roman imperial state. The Dutch provinces at the mouth of the Rhine river were federated when they won their independence from Spain, but changed through the pressure from surrounding nations. Switzerland is a successful and illustrious example of a federation of mountain cantons of central Europe. Germany came to be a strong nation by the federation of twenty-two independent states and ought to be a leader of the federal ideal for Europe rather than the agent of the ancient imperial ideal, masking under the guise of fed-

Academy Column

The two new literary societies started with a rush Saturday night, February 16. The initial programs were a grand success, almost every member being present to enjoy them.

We believe the societies will do some fine work before school closes, and if they continue as they have started, a record for Academic literary work will be established.

ACTS 19, 1-6

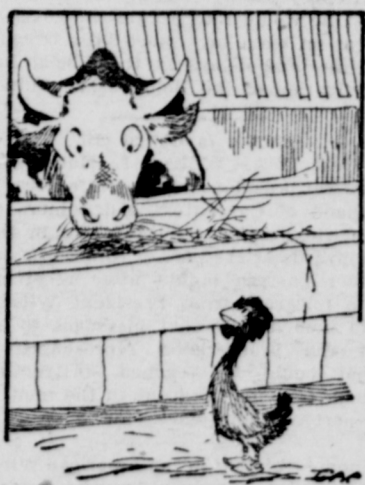
Paul's great powers of conversion are wonderfully shown in the 19th chapter of Acts. It was his first journey to Ephesus and found that the majority of the inhabitants had not as yet heard of the new religion, Christianity. Finding a few men who had been baptized by John but evidently fearing that they had not lived as Christians in the interim between John's stay there and his arrival he baptized them anew. The Holy Ghost now came upon them and they were evidently Paul's helpers throughout his stay at Ephesus.

Paul's calling down the Holy Ghost upon these men but proves his Divine Inspiration. Could he have performed that miracle without Divine help? Thruout Paul's labors time and again he needed God's help, and whenever he called upon the Lord his prayer was always answered. He seemed to have direct communication with God, equalled by few mortals in the Bible, and through this he was able to do wonderful work to the cause to which he had devoted his life. God was Paul's confidant and to Him he went in prayer at every opportunity. While none of us can ever hope to equal Paul's great work, all of us can have a relationship with God that will help us thruout our lives. We all aspire to live Christian lives and to do this we must know God and there is no better parallel to follow than that of Paul for he was an ideal Christian or as near to that state as man can come, and certainly nobody could do wrong in following his footsteps as a Christian.

Towel and Medicine Closet.

A good idea for a towel and medicine closet or cabinet in two bathrooms which have a common wall is to divide the one closet space into thirds laterally. The upper third forms the two shallow medicine closets, back to back, with a mirrored door in each bathroom. The other two-thirds extend through the depth of the closet and are used for towels. Each of these divisions opens into one of the bathrooms.

EXPERT ADVICE



Chicken—I'm so delicate I'm afraid I won't live long. I wish I were as strong and rugged as you.

Beef—It's all in the way you live, child. You should adopt a strict diet of uncooked vegetables, and Fletcherize as I do.

eration.

The imperial basis for unity in Europe belongs to the distant past. Nationalism limited by a balance of power has proved unsteady and full of opportunity for conflicts so that nations are burdened to maintain armies and navies. Federalism, in some form or other, is the only constitutional basis that will meet the demands of the present and the future. It will be ushered in, sooner or later; first by the union of several equal and independent states that are most nearly like in purpose and interest and later by others as the new order wins its way to approval by the farseeing and thoughtful minds of the European states. Such a constitutional basis for Europe would be the best guarantee of peace. It would give relief from the burdens and suspicions of militarism. It would acknowledge the right of the people to a voice in their affairs, for only by such a means could federation be brought about. Let us hope that we may live to see an advance made in the establishment of a federal constitutional basis for Europe.

Scarcity of Teachers a National Peril

Warnings are being issued calling attention to the fact that teachers will leave the profession as expenses increase without a corresponding increase of salaries. "Anything but teaching" is a slogan that is heard among ablest high school and college men and women. In spite of the fact that many will leave the profession there are still thousands to whom teaching offers their best opportunity. The bill now pending in the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature gives a large opportunity for the private schools of this State to draw on their con-

An act authorizing the State Board of Education to issue certificates to teach to students of educational institutions not supported by state funds within the State of Kentucky; creating a commission for determining what institutions are entitled to such privileges; defining the conditions under which such privileges shall be granted; and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict therewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1.—Whenever any university, college or normal school in this state shall have a course of study equal in extent and similar in subjects to either the elementary course or the intermediate course or the advanced course of the state normal schools, and shall have full and ample equipment and a faculty of competent instructors actually giving approved instruction in the branches contained in said course, and equivalent to that given in the state normal schools, a student who shall have completed any of these courses shall be granted by the state board of education an elementary certificate, an intermediate certificate, or an advanced certificate of the same tenor and effect as the certificate to teach issued to the students who have completed the elementary course or the intermediate course or the advanced course, respectively, of the state normal schools.

Provided that the completion of such a course shall have been certified by the institution in which the student has completed the course.

Provided further, that no certificate shall, under the provisions of this act, be issued to any applicant who has not completed the equivalent of the 10th grade of the public schools.

SECTION 2.—The determination of the question as to what institutions are entitled to the privileges set forth in the preceding section of this act shall be in the hands of a commission to be composed of the state superintendent of public instruction, the head of the department of education of the University of Kentucky, the state high school supervisor, the dean of the state normal school in whose district the institution making application for recognition is located, and the superintendent of a city of the first or second class, appointed by the Governor of the State, who shall hold his office for a period of three years, and thereafter his successors shall hold the appointment for a similar period. No institution shall be entitled to the privileges conferred by the preceding section of this act unless the following requirements have been fulfilled:

First. Such institution shall be fully incorporated and the corporation shall have at least \$50,000 invested and available for use in the school.

Second. The corporation shall employ not fewer than five teachers who shall put in full time giving instruction in the courses of study required to be taught by the provisions of the preceding section of this act.

Third. Such institution shall be a member of the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Universities, or on the list of the accredited secondary schools and junior colleges of this association.

Fourth. No institution beneficiary under this act shall be supported in whole or in part by state funds.

The state superintendent of public instruction shall, upon request of any institution desiring recognition under the preceding section of this act, direct the above named commission to inspect the institution and to report within sixty days upon its application. Each year the state board of education shall satisfy itself that the requirements of this act have been met before any certificate shall be granted the students of such institution.

SECTION 3.—The expenses of inspection shall be borne by the institution asking for recognition under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MRS. VAN HOOK

The entire College community was shocked and saddened on Friday of last week by the sudden death of Mrs. Van Hook of the Normal Department. She and the little son, who was just two weeks old, had been making seemingly unusual progress toward complete recovery and health. A sudden blanching of the face, a quiet word or two, heroic measures by the doctors, forty minutes of time and the end came. Just a drop of blood, perhaps, on the brain, no visible cause, no infection, nothing that human skill could help.

Mrs. Van Hook was beloved by all who knew her. She was a sweet, lovable woman. Her husband was devoted, itself, and now he is prostrated with grief. His friends at Berea and elsewhere have shown him their sympathy and love.

The Rev. C. S. Knight conducted the funeral service in the Upper Chapel Saturday afternoon. Mr. Higby's quartet sang. Most of the Normal Department and the faculty were present.

The interment took place in the Berea Cemetery.

The Intolerable Rooster.

The hen is not at all proud-spirited. She differs in that respect from her rooster spouse. Whether her marriage vows bind her to love and obey him and to drudge and lay for him, I am not ready to state, but it would seem very much that way by the haughty air chattering she assumes toward her adyship. Married roosters are far more selfish than husbands of the human tribe. A man, even though he detests housework, will sometimes condescend to carry a scuttle of coal or turn the wringer washday. But you'll never find a rooster willing to interfere with a hen's domestic affairs.—Zim in Cartoons Magazine.

Hardy Tepary Bush Beans.

The cultivation of tepary beans is something new in the state of California. This legume came up from old Mexico and has been popular in New Mexico and Arizona for years. Because of its hardy habit, it is capable not only of standing extremes of temperature, but doing well under exceptionally arid conditions. It is a hardy bush bean with a high nutritive value.

Foundation Column

JUNIOR EDWARDS WRITES TO HIS PARENTS

February 6, 1918.

Dear folks,

You doubtless know that I am in Texas by this time, as I sent you a telegram.

We left Georgia very unexpectedly, to the men, at six o'clock p.m., Saturday. I had known it for a couple of days, but didn't dare tell it.

You remember I wrote you that a box of "cats" would come in very handy. That is what I meant, and they certainly did go mighty fine on the train where it was hard to get enough to eat.

The only time we were off the train the entire trip was a little while at Montgomery, Ala. Monday morning we woke up in New Orleans. I was sorry that I didn't get to see anything of the town excepting from the train. They took both trains on the ferry at the same time across the Mississippi. Yesterday (Tuesday a. m.) we woke up at Houston, Texas. From there on the country was very interesting to me. So level I could see for many miles.

Our Sergeant told us that on Sunday morning the people get up and look around about twenty miles to see how many were coming to church. In this way they could get an estimate of how many guests they would have for dinner. I can't vouch for the truth of this, however.

I haven't been around the camp here yet, so can't tell much about it, only that it is an immense affair.

There is an aviation field next to us, and we can see from ten to twenty machines flying around most any time. They remind one of buzzards, soaring around so smoothly.

When we reached here about 4:30 last night we found our baggage had not come, but it didn't matter much as a soldier carries his house and furnishings along with him, also about ten days rations.

We are living in tents now and have a tent for orderly room. I am having a time fitting it up as we can't put up shelves in a tent, and haven't any lumber anyway. I am having some benches made, so expect to get fitted out soon.

We certainly had a time getting started. Had orders to leave the Park Friday morning, got everything packed up, then our transportation was tied up on account of bridge washouts. On Saturday morning the last of our stuff was hauled in and I caught the loading detail of eight men. It rained all

Vocational Column

We are interested in a bill recently introduced in the United States Senate which provides for the enrollment of men into Farm Training Camps; men who are idle and are not liable to military service. These men are to have six weeks' training in farm work, and then to be placed on farms where most needed to produce foodstuff.

OUR MONDAY AFTERNOON OUTING

The Vocational Department, being now the most fortunate one in the College, was given an opportunity to walk down to the point and play games, since we were very much in need of a little outing.

Reaching the point with Mr. Morgan and Miss Berg in command, we played many interesting games. Every one with his face covered with smiles seemed to be enjoying the sport, while happy voices were ringing out all over the place.

About 3:30, we returned, still happy, and very eager to go again.

GIBRALTAR BOYS

Since the Vocational Department was regarded as one of the foremost departments for doing things, we boys of Gibraltar Literary Society set about to make it one of the best societies in Berea, by making it interesting and worth while. All those who attended the "Mock Trial," recently given, certainly found it so. The Society has grown to such an extent that now it is the largest and most successful one in Berea, having a membership of eighty-four.

It meets every Saturday at 7:00 p. m. Visitors are welcome.

day and the mud was about a foot deep, so you can imagine it was not very pleasant. We got started about six that night. I had it pretty soft on the train—was on the same Pullman as the officers, but it certainly did get monotonous staying on the train so long.

Well, I have always wanted to see Texas and here I am at last! I'm in love with the place so far, it is beautiful, not at all like the sandy desert we came through east of here.

This has been a perfect spring day, the kind that makes one feel good all over.

I suppose it will take about a week for this letter to reach you, but I hope to hear from you soon.

Address:

Corp. Thomas Edwards, Jr.,
Camp McArthur, Texas.
Co. M, 56 Inf.

MAXWELL

\$1195

F. O. B. DETROIT

There is inflexible logic in the fixing of that price for the Maxwell closed cars. The purpose of the Maxwell builders was to strike the MIDDLE LINE of absolute value.

They have done so with scientific accuracy. The Maxwell closed cars have grace, beauty, comfort, efficiency, durability, economy and standard equipment.

But, if built to sell for less than \$1195 one or the other of these would be lacking.

On the other hand, for a higher price you could get only larger size or fancier furnishings—not any greater VALUE or finer "class."

That is what we mean by "the Middle Line."

Five-Passenger Sedan, \$1195; Six-Passenger Touring Car, \$1295; Touring Car with All-Weather Top, \$855; Roadster, \$745. All Prices F.O.B. Detroit.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

DEALERS

Berea Kentucky

WRITTEN RECORD OF ATROCITIES

Diaries of German Soldiers Tell of Murder and Pillage in Belgian Cities.

CALLED "DISGRACE TO ARMY"

No Discrimination Made Between Innocent and Guilty—Infants Shot in Dead Mothers' Arms—Testimony of Brand Whitlock.

Very many German soldiers who have been taken prisoner had kept diaries, and these have been confiscated by the captors. Many have been published, frequently with facsimile reproductions to guarantee their authenticity. The following extracts, with the testimony of Brand Whitlock, are made public by the committee on public information at Washington:

"Aug. 23. . . Our men came back and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get any further, as the villagers were shooting at us from every house. We shot the whole lot—16 of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time. . . . The men had already shown their brutal instincts; . . .

"The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards.

"The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs.

"The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop this, the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus, however, was apparently set on fire without cause. A cyclist fell off his machine and his rifle went off. He immediately said he had been shot at. All the inhabitants were burnt in the houses. I hope there will be no more such horrors.

"Disgrace to Our Army."

"At Liege apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them.

"In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine. Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded—everyone is very jumpy.

"September 3. Still at Rethel, on guard over prisoners. . . . The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere and beautiful silk, but in what a state. . . . Good God! . . . Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The Vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked.

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

"I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. . . . One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid raincoat under the staircase and a camera for Felix." (From the diary of an officer in the One Hundred Seventy-eighth regiment, Twelfth Sax-on corps.)

But his horror apparently was not shared by the German commander in chief, as is evident from the following:

"Order.

"To the People of Liege. "The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

"Liege, 22d August, 1914.

"GENERAL VON BUELOW."

Brand Whitlock Writes of Massacres. In his report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of state, Minister Whitlock has much to tell of the policy of frightfulness. The following passages refer to the subject of massacres:

"Summary executions took place (at Dinant) without the least semblance of judgment. The names and number of the victims are not known, but they must be numerous. I have been unable to obtain precise details in this respect and the number of persons who have died is unknown. Among the

persons who were shot are: Mr. De-foin, mayor of Dinant; Sasserath, first alderman; Nimmer, aged seventy; Consul for the Argentine Republic Victor Poncelet, who was executed in the presence of his wife and seven children; Wasseige and his two sons; Messrs. Gustave and Leon Ncalse, two very old men; Jules Monin and others all shot in the cellar of their brewery; Mr. Camille Piatte and son, aged seventeen; Philippart Piedfort, his wife and daughter; Miss Marsigny. During the execution of about forty inhabitants of Dinant the Germans placed before the condemned their wives and children. It is thus that Madam Albin who had just given birth to a child, three days previously, was brought on a mattress by German soldiers to witness the execution of her husband; her cries and supplications were so pressing that her husband's life was spared."

"On the 20th of August German soldiers entered various streets (of Louvain) and ordered the inhabitants of the houses to proceed to the Place de la Station, where the bodies of nearly a dozen assassinated persons were lying. Women and children were separated from the men and forced to remain on the Place de la Station during the whole day. They had to witness the execution of many of their fellow citizens, who were for the most part shot at the side of the square, near the house of Mr. Hemaide. The women and children, after having remained on the square for more than 15 hours, were allowed to depart. The Gardes Civiques of Louvain were also taken prisoners and sent to Germany, to the camp of Munster, where they were held for several weeks.

"On Thursday, August 27, order was given to the inhabitants to leave Louvain because the city was to be bombarded. Old men, women, children, the sick, priests, nuns, were driven on the roads like cattle. More than 10,000 of the inhabitants were driven as far as Tirlemont, nearly 12 miles from Louvain.

Infants Shot in Mothers' Arms.

"One of the most sorely tried communities was that of the little village of Taulines, down in what is known as the Borinage, the coal fields near Charleroi. Taulines is a mining village in the Sambre; it is a collection of small cottages sheltering about 5,000 inhabitants, mostly all poor laborers.

"The little graveyard in which the church stands bears its mute testimony to the horror of the event. There are hundreds of new-made graves, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers; the crosses are so closely huddled that there is scarcely room to walk between them. The crosses are alike and all bear the same date, the sinister date of August 22, 1914."

"But whether their hands were cut off or not, whether they were impaled on bayonets or not, children were shot down, by military order, in cold blood. In the awful crime of the Rock of Bayard, there overlooking the Meuse below Dinant, infants in their mothers' arms were shot down without mercy. The deed, never surpassed in cruelty by any band of savages, is described by the bishop of Namur himself:

"One scene surpasses in horror all others; it is the fusillade of the Rocher Bayard near Dinant. It appears to have been ordered by Colonel Meister. This fusillade made many victims among the nearby parishes, especially those of des Rivages and Nefve. It caused the death of nearly 90 persons, without distinction of age or sex. Among the victims were babies in arms, boys and girls, fathers and mothers of families, even old men.

Dead Children in Pile of Bodies.

"It was there that 12 children under the age of six perished from the fire of the executioners, six of them as they lay in their mothers' arms:

"The child Fievret, three weeks old, "Maurice Betems, eleven months old.

"Nelly Pollet, eleven months old.

"Gilda Genou, eighteen months old.

"Gilda Marchot, two years old.

"Clara Struvay, two years and six months.

"The pile of bodies comprised also many children from six to fourteen years. Eight large families have entirely disappeared. Four have but one survivor. Those men that escaped death—and many of whom were riddled with bullets—were obliged to bury in a summary and hasty fashion their fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters; then after having been relieved of their money and being placed in chains they were sent to Cassel (Prussia)."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the secretary of our legation in Belgium, visited Louvain during its systematic destruction by the Germans. In "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," New York, 1917, pages 164-165, he relates what the German officers told him:

"It was a story of clearing out civilians from a large part of the town, a systematic routing out of men from cellars and garrets, wholesale shootings, the generous use of machine guns, and the free application of the torch—the whole story enough to make one see red. And for our guidance it was impressed on us that this would make people respect Germany and think twice about resisting her."

German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the firing have defended this policy of frightfulness, e. g.:

"We are not only compelled to accept the war that is forced upon us . . . but are even compelled to carry on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness, an employment of every imaginable device, unknown in any previous war."—Pastor D. Baumgarten, in Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit, "German Speeches in Difficult Days."

RED CROSS IS READY TO AID SOLDIERS' KIN

Provides Loans, Grants and Allowances, Where Necessary, to the Fighting Men's Relatives and Charges No Interest.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of five articles prepared by Mr. Fleaser, who is in charge of civilian relief work in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The subjects of the other two articles in the series still to appear are "What Has Been Taught Home Service Workers" and "Organizing and Training 30,000 Home Service Committees."

By James L. Fleaser, Director, Bureau Civilian Relief, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

Mrs. Brown is in pressing need of funds to meet her grocery bill and the government check for her separation allowance is slow to arrive.

Or there may be sickness, followed by death and funeral expenses, in the Charnoski family circle, for which the government allowance, made because of Private Charnoski's enlistment, is insufficient.

Or aged Mr. O'Reilly, overcome by rheumatism, can no longer support himself and Mrs. O'Reilly. Their only son, Barney, is a gunner's mate on a man o' war. Yet there is no government allowance check for the O'Reillys because Barney, for a year or more previous to his enlistment in the navy, did not have to help the "folks" because Father O'Reilly then was able to boss his gang of street menders and keep up the little home on a side street.

It is for the Browns and Charnoskis and O'Reillys that the American Red Cross, through its chapter Home Service Sections, provides monetary relief in the form of loans (without interest), grants and allowances.

And practically every chapter in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky is preparing to assist, or has prepared and is assisting the Browns, the Charnoskis and the O'Reillys. They are also preparing to assist relatives of men serving in the armies and navies of our allies.

Fully Explains Loans.

When it becomes necessary for a Red Cross chapter to loan money to an enlisted man's family, the conditions of repayment are thoroughly explained, the obligations put in writing and signed and the collection of the loan carefully followed up when it becomes due. As has already been stated, the Red Cross does not charge interest for a loan.

Grants may be made necessary by demands which the family income and government allowance cannot be expected to provide for, such as sickness, funerals and need of special training to create or increase earning power. Grants in small amounts may be required to tide over a period of acute distress until proper inquiry can be made and a plan of service decided upon.

Allowances are payments at regular intervals of a stated sum by the Red Cross Home Service Sections to the relatives of a soldier or sailor. They are usually limited, though not always, to those not entitled to government allowance, such as, for example, the families of men serving for one of our allies.

One may wonder how a Red Cross chapter, buying several thousand dollars worth of supplies monthly to be made into surgical dressings, woolen socks and convalescent gowns, can spend money for civilian relief work.

Have Civilian Relief Funds.

Last summer American Red Cross chapters raised more than a million dollars for the Red Cross War Fund. Each chapter was permitted to claim a refund of up to 25 per cent of the amount collected for the expenses of the campaign, for the purchase of raw supplies and for its civilian relief work. In making claim for refunds, each chapter was required to state how much of the refund was to be expended for civilian relief. And now the chapters are obligated to keep the civilian relief portion for civilian relief work. To date it has not been necessary to draw heavily from this reserve.

IRRESPECTIVE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN STANDARDS AND COSTS OF LIVING IN THE MANY COMMUNITIES LOOKED AFTER BY RED CROSS CHAPTERS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WILL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH CIVILIAN RELIEF WORK THAT WILL PERMIT THE LOWERING OF THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE RELATIVES OF AN ENLISTED MAN. RATHER, ITS AIMS TEND TOWARD A BETTERMENT OF THESE STANDARDS.

To Mail Coins.

A safe and handy method of enclosing small coins in letters, if you do not happen to have the regular coin holder at hand, is to use a piece of corrugated cardboard, such as may be found in discarded wrappings, egg boxes, etc. Simply cut a slit in one side of the corrugated cardboard, push the coin in and press it down flat, says Albert B. Wegener in Popular Mechanics magazine. Be sure to write on the outside of the cardboard, "Coin in here" or "Money inside the card," so that the receiver can readily find the coin between the sides.

RESIGNATION JUSTIFIED



"So you resigned?"
"Yes. I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."
"What did they do?"
"Took my name off the pay roll."

THE MAIN POINT



She—"I'll be a sister to you. That's the best I can do."
He—"But in that capacity will your father settle anything on me?"

A SCRAPPER



"Don't tell me I have a rival, dear; it would break my heart."
"If he knew you were here he would break your head."

SAW THE LAMB CHOP



WASN'T SAYING MUCH



"My dog knows as much as I do."
"You can't sell him without a better recommendation than that."

WHY UNITED STATES IS THE RICHEST NATION.—There are twice as many cattle and swine in the United States as in any other country, with a total value of live stock products of more than \$4,000,000,000.

The corn crop is ten times greater than that of any other country.

The wheat crop is bigger than that of any rival.

The cotton output is more than half the world's supply.

The coal production of nearly half a billion tons is twice that of Britain, our nearest competitor.

The oil production of nearly 300,000,000 barrels is twice that of Russia, which ranks second.

The output of iron and steel is twice that of Germany, our nearest rival.

We produce more copper than all of the remainder of the world put together.

In manufactured goods last year, our output was more than \$35,000,000,000.

The balance of exports over imports amounted to over \$3,000,000,000.

The gold reserve of about \$3,000,000,000 is more than one-third of the world's total.

The wealth is more than \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The railroad mileage is more than double that of all Europe.

The total wealth of Britain, Germany and France amounts to \$227,500,000,000. That of the United States aggregates \$250,000,000,000.

BATS SCOURGE TO INSECTS

Why Most Species of the Swiftly Flying Creatures Are Beneficial.

Bats are often regarded with as much horror as snakes. The wheeling and rapid flight of the little creatures in the twilight, their dusky forms, shroud-like wings and fiery eyes, seeming to league them with the supernatural; but they are generally not only harmless, but useful. They are a scourge to insects of every kind, from the mosquito upward. The big bats of the Indian peninsula are considered table luxuries by the natives.

A bat measuring two feet from tip to tip must be a formidable looking creature to encounter. This is said to be the size of the fruit-eating bats of the Amazon, to which the name of "vampire" is often given; but even these are harmless. There is, however, a smaller species in South America which does suck the blood of many animals, including human beings.

The mischief does not consist in the quantity of blood abstracted by the bat itself, but in the far greater flow from the triangular puncture after the withdrawal of the aggressor. It has been objected by obstinate unbelievers that no one has ever seen the wound inflicted; but, considering that the bat bites only in darkness, the proof upon which the skeptics insist is not easily obtainable.

The curious feature of the bat's bite, say South Americans, is that it is hardly ever felt even when the person attacked is awake.

MONITORS HAVE "COME BACK"

Why Cheese-Box Craft Have Proved Useful in Present War.

Before the outbreak of the present war monitors were considered almost obsolete. It had been many years since American naval appropriations had included items for the construction of monitors. Now it seems likely that monitor building will be resumed, for in the European fighting these cheese-box craft have proved highly useful.

A monitor can carry a big gun and at the same time draw little water. It can come near shore in such shallow water that submarines cannot follow. Monitor fleets have repeatedly shelled Belgian towns held by the Germans, and have done much damage. In the Dardanelles campaign monitors were advantageously used after the enormous battleships had proved useless. Now it is reported that British monitors have been in the Adriatic, aiding the Italians in their Trieste campaign.

Besides the advantage of shallow draft the monitors present a small target for enemy marksmen. The British have many at their disposal, and are building more.

How to Develop a Good Memory.

In an article about James Horgan and his great memory in the American Magazine, a writer says:

"Attention comes first," Horgan told me. "When you meet a man, look squarely into his face for a second and forget everything else in the world. Etch his features into your brain; you can do it if you will keep practicing."

"It isn't enough to catch a name so that you can pronounce it. You must learn to see it. You must visualize it so that it appears in your brain as clearly as if it were printed on paper before your eyes. A trained memory is packed full of double exposures—to use a photographer's term."

How to Wash Chamolais Gloves.

In washing chamolais gloves use lukewarm water and rinse well. When they begin to dry blow into each finger, stretching it into shape in this way. Rub soft before putting on the hands.

Mrs. Simpson's Boomerang

By ETHEL HOLMES

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Mollie," said Mrs. Simpson to her friend Mrs. Mariweather, "Are you confident that your husband is true to you?"

"Perfectly," was the reply.

"I wish I could feel the same about mine. Don't you ever watch him?"

"Every night."

"Why, I thought you said you trusted him."

"I do not trust men generally in such matters. While I trust Jack implicitly as an individual, as one of the male sex, I don't trust him at all."

"Why do you watch him at night, especially?"

"What I mean by that is I go through his pockets for love letters every night after he is in bed."

"I see; that's a good scheme; I will avail myself of the suggestion."

Mrs. Simpson did avail herself of the suggestion and at the end of a few months was rewarded—if it may be so considered—with a find. In Mr. Simpson's vest pocket was a slip of paper on which were the figures 1, 12, 9, 4, 7, in lead pencil.

Now Mrs. Simpson had married in opposition to her parents' wishes and they had resisted to many devices, whereby to communicate in spite of being watched. Mrs. Simpson, then Miss Molineaux, was very ingenious. She gave Simpson an expedient to use when he wished to meet her that would not cause suspicion. He was to mail her an advertising card on which had been put in pencil certain figures denoting the month, the day, and the hour. Thus if he wished to see her on the seventh day of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the figures would be 11, 7, 3. The place of meeting was always the same and need not be designated on the card.

Mrs. Simpson had hardly seen the figures on the slip she had found in her husband's pocket when she inferred that her invention of several years before had become a boomerang. She collapsed, but not for long. Before many minutes had passed she had made up her mind to interpret the message and surprise the guilty parties at their meeting. Taking up the paper she noticed that the first figure was 1. January was the first month in the year. It was now December. The next figure was 12, might represent the day of the meeting. It was now the 28th of December. The figure 9 must mean nine o'clock either in the morning or evening. What 4 and 7 meant she could not tell. Doubtless the guilty pair had invented a way to designate the place of meeting.

Mrs. Simpson was quite sure that on the 12th of the next month, at nine in the evening her husband would meet her rival; but since she did not know where, she could not confront them.

There was a cold time between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson from the 28th of December to the 12th of January. Mr. Simpson was at a loss to account for the reason, but disinclined to ask for it more than once, when he obtained no satisfaction.

It was Mrs. Simpson's intention on the evening of the 12th of January to hang on to her husband like a leech.

She would prevent his meeting her rival, and would accuse him of his perfidy.

One evening at dinner she asked him if he remembered the device she had given him whereby to notify her when he wished her to meet him. Very well he remembered her ingenuity very well and suggested that if ever she became obliged to earn her own living she should apply for a position in a detective office.

"I have often thought since then," she said, "how we could add to the device a plan to indicate by figures, the meeting place."

Whether Mr. Simpson refused to be caught in this trap his wife set for him to give her a clue to the last two figures of the cipher message, or whether he did not know what she meant, he did not appear to take any further interest in the matter and made no reply.

On the evening of the 12th of January Mr. Simpson about eight o'clock told his wife that he had an engagement with his partner to talk over a business program for the year. Mrs. Simpson stood like a statue, listened to what he said, then handed him the slip of paper saying:

"I see that you have used my ingenuity to communicate with your new flame, but in this case she seems to have addressed you instead of your addressing her."

Simpson looked at the cipher then at his wife.

"If you would like to meet her," he said calmly, "you can do so by going with me to the office."

Mrs. Simpson did not understand this move, but she put on her hat and sealskin and went with her husband. When they arrived there, the office was lighted up and Mr. Simpson's partner was waiting for him.

"Jack," said Simpson, "I've found the missing key to our new safe we had so much trouble about a couple of weeks ago."

Simpson took the cipher from his pocket and explained it to his wife: "I ordered the lock of the new safe to be opened on these numbers. I stands for the first letter in the alphabet, 12 for the 12th, or 1; 9 for the 9th and so on, the whole spelling the name of my dear wife."

The next thirty days were Mr. and Mrs. Simpson's second honeymoon.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right.

Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scruggs motored to Richmond Wednesday.

John Gay has purchased Mrs. Lou Hanson's home on Chestnut street. House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker, ad.

Mrs. John Mullins and little son, Harry, have returned from a visit at Paris.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. B. English and Miss Etta English left Tuesday for a several days' stay in Louisville.

Mrs. David Jackson is ill.

Misses Una and Nannie Gabbard have been spending several days with relatives near Wallington.

Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts left at the first of the week for Florida where they will enjoy a rest of several days.

The boys are going to pull off some new stunts at the Boy Scouts entertainment, March 16. Be there.

Miss Frances Boner, of Chili, N. Y., formerly a neighbor of Dr. and Mrs. Roberts is visiting them this week. J. J. Jewett, of Wyoming, an old time friend of Dean Matheny, paid the latter a visit the last of the week.

Mrs. A. M. Clark fell victim to measles Tuesday morning but is doing nicely.

Fine thoroughbred Jersey cow for sale. Came from Lincoln Institute. Three years old. Forrester Raine, Berea, Ky. ad-35.

Harold Golden was visiting with his mother on Center street for a part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Municy, Mrs. Lunsford, and Mr. and Mrs. John Municy motored to Lexington Wednesday.

Mrs. Nathan Welch, who has been very ill at her home on Chestnut street, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Sallie Hanson Wyatt of Winchester came here Friday from Middletown, O., to visit her daughter, Julia Pearl Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Harrison's youngest daughter is ill but is improving.

Ernest Welch, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Welch, is quite ill.

Save the date, March 16th, for the Boy Scouts entertainment. You will miss something good if you don't take it in.

Mrs. Tom Wyatt is ill this week.

W. A. Johnson, who has been taking some work in Agriculture this winter in the University of Tennessee, has returned to Berea to resume his work in the College Garden Department.

The "comin and gwine" at Berea is scarce during these days of quarantine, so we give only a few instances though there may be more.

Fine \$350.00 Bush and Gerts piano for sale at a bargain; also a solid oak buffet and a cabinet case sewing machine. Enquire of Rev. C. S. Knight, Jackson St., Berea, Ky. ad.

Mrs. F. B. Minor of Parksville was called here last Wednesday night to her daughter, Miss Bessie Minor, who is improving from Spinal Meningitis.

The Boy Scouts entertainment in the Boys' Gymnasium, March 16th, at 7:30 o'clock, should be attended by every citizen of Berea. Read Mr. Miller's article on Boy Scouts of America in this issue and learn just what a noble organization you are supporting when you go to their entertainment.

Little Jane Crawford came Saturday morning to the proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore. Mrs. Moore was formerly Miss Pauline Moore who taught in the College Training School.

Mrs. Martha and Rebecca Muncy and Mr. and Mrs. John Muncy motored to Richmond Saturday to shop.

The Red Cross Car that was called here to help fight the spinal meningitis left Saturday for Nashville, Tenn.

Number 37 that was due here at 12:37 o'clock has changed time and is now due here at 1:01 o'clock.

Mrs. J. Oliver's home on Boone street caught fire Monday morning. The damage was not very large.

Rea Scrivner, who has been ill, is now able to be up again. Her many friends are glad to hear she is improving.

NOTICE

The service of the College Bull will be discontinued to outside parties till April 15. Simon Muncy, ad-33.

WANT A LITTLE FARM NEAR BEREA?

I have five, containing from 30 to 50 acres; some improved with nice cottage houses. Prices from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Easy terms to the right man.

J. W. HERNDON, ad-37. Berea, Ky.

WOOD WANTED

The College Treasurer is now ready to make wood contracts for summer delivery.

The wood should be cut not later than May 1st, and delivered between July 1st and October 1st.

The price for sound hard wood, well split and ricked, is \$3.00 per cord.

Persons wishing a contract should apply at the Treasurer's office at once.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that all persons holding claims against the estate of the late S. G. Hanson and of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson, must file same properly verified and proven with my Attorney, Stephen D. Parrish, at his office in Richmond, Ky., or with me on or prior to the 25th day of February, 1918.

W. N. Hanson
Executor of S. G. Hanson and Administrator of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson. ad. 34

SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one, for me, will on Monday, April 1, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.
F. L. Droughon, 1 lot..... 5.85
Durham & Alcorn, 1 lot..... 2.03
Mary French, 1 lot..... 1.69
Fertin & Knuckles, 1 lot..... 1.69
Mrs. Lena Holcombe, 1 lot..... 3.75
W. S. Johnson, 1 lot..... 7.56
Cathern B. Jones, 1 lot..... 3.75
R. M. Moore, 1 lot..... 3.45
D. A. Preston, 1 lot..... 3.45
J. B. Pitts, 1 lot..... 3.44
T. V. Ritter, 1 lot..... 5.11
Mrs. E. M. Spence, 1 lot..... 5.55
J. L. Williams, 1 lot..... 6.88
J. W. Baker, 1 lot..... 3.42
Lou Bohon, 1 lot..... 3.03
Hardin Golden, 1 lot..... 7.57
W. L. Harrison, 1 lot..... 8.95
Nannie Yates, 1 lot..... 3.75
ad-39

TRUCK ROADS ARE MAPPED OUT FROM MANUFACTURING CENTERS TO ATLANTIC SEABOARD

A pathfinder car started on a new map of mapping out Army truck roads for the Government, one official route having already been laid out from Detroit to the Atlantic coast and another from Buffalo to the seaboard. The car will go as far west as the Mississippi River and will map routes from cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

When this trip is completed, the Government will have four main highways forming connecting links between the great manufacturing centers and the Atlantic seaboard. Motor trucks, on their way to France, will follow these routes.

Women of a fluent knowledge of French are being trained in several cities for work in France as telephone operators with the Expeditionary Forces. They will not be sent over in one unit, but ordered to go in groups from time to time. No information can be given as to the locality in which the telephone operators will be stationed.

Are you proud of your county with no roads?

TOWN STUDENTS REPORT AT KNAPP HALL

All persons not living in College dormitories must have spray treatment of nose and throat twice each day for a period of two weeks or until the quarantine is lifted before they will be readmitted to Berea College. Students wishing to re-enter will be given treatment at Knapp Hall beginning at 5:00 Wednesday evening. The hours for treatment are 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening. The monitor who will do this work will treat all who are present and then leave. He will not wait beyond 8:30 and 5:30. Students wishing treatment must report promptly. Each student will be checked in attendance and must show a clean record before being readmitted. The work could not be begun earlier because no atomizers were available.

C. F. Rumold, vice-president, Berea College.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. FROST SOON TO RETURN

Dear Friends in Berea:
We have greatly enjoyed reading each day one of the letters from citizens and fellow-workers that were put into our hands as we came away. They were so numerous that they have lasted until now when we are planning to return for a few days. We have been away so much, and so absorbed and confined by our duties when in Berea, that we feared our neighbors did not know how much we really thought of them. These letters show that you do really know our hearts and understand the good-will which we have expressed so poorly.

We have gained in health and feel confident that the Lord has important work for us yet. Yesterday we attended church for the first time since last June, and it did not prevent our having a good night's sleep!

Florida is balmy — our windows open night and day. But we shall be glad to see Kentucky again!

With love to each and all,
Faithfully yours,
Wm. G. and Eleanor Frost.

BEREA COLLEGE HONOR ROLL Additions and Changes

McGuire, Lee, U. S. Naval Radio School, H. U., Cambridge, Mass.
Reid, Harry B., 33 Aero Squad, A. E. F. via N. Y. City P. M.
Trooper, Raleigh, H. Co. 6th Inf. Mil. Br., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Benfield, Bracknel, H. Q. Co., 6th Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dizney, Walter Clark, Co. L, 1st Reg. B. 128, Camp Dewey, Gt. Lakes, Ill.
Kincaid, Bradley, Co. E., 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Ritter, Corp. Henry A., Co. C, 1st Sig. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Menzie, Leonard, 120th Co., 1st Rep. Bat. U. S. M. A. E. F., N. Y. City P. M.

THE POPES MOVE TO SHELBYVILLE

We regret to give up Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pope, who have just taken their leave for their new home near Shelbyville, where they have gone to do their bit on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope were held in high esteem by all who knew them here. Nothing which was for the betterment of the town, community or country failed to receive their support. They are people whom any community may be proud to have in their midst.

We, their neighbors, extend them our very best wishes, and trust that they may succeed well in doing their bit in their new home and community.

IS IT CHESTER ERWIN?

The following quotation from the Lipotype Bulletin so nearly represents the fighting spirit of Chester Erwin, who was so long connected with this office, that we are inclined to believe that he is responsible for it. His friends here who remember how game he was at basket ball, foot ball, etc., feel sure that he could fight as well as he suggests if only he could be given one chance at the Kaiser.

"A deaf-mute Linotype operator on the Miami (Fla.) Herald is peeved because the exemption board has refused to accept him as a soldier. He writes: 'If the unspeakable Turk can fight like he does, I can't see why an unspeaking American can't fight like the devil. I could.'"

Stating that reports show men in Army camps have made remarkable improvement in physique and bearing, Secretary of War Baker has advised that troop parades be held in cities near the camps and cantonments.

Through volunteers alone many colleges have already given to the Army and Navy 50% of their students.

MEASURES TO PREVENT MENINGITIS

(Continued from Page One)
of the brain and spinal chord. These "germs" are so small that they cannot be seen except by the aid of a microscope. This disease occurs, so far as we now know, only in human beings and prevails especially in the fall and winter months, dying out with the approach of warm weather. There are other forms of "meningitis" caused by other "germs" or bacteria, but true cerebrospinal fever is always a specific infectious disease. This disease occurs in the same months of the year in which pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and a few other diseases in which the principal mode of infection is believed to be through the respiratory tract.

Children and young folks are chiefly affected by this disease and they are probably more susceptible. The "germ" probably enters the body through the nose or mouth and it has been found in the nasal cavity of persons having the disease. It is believed that it leaves the body mainly with the discharges from the throat and mouth, probably also in the fine spray that is produced in coughing or sneezing or even talking or laughing.

Healthy "Carriers"

It is known now that the meningitis germ may be found in the nose of apparently healthy individuals, called "carriers," who have probably come in contact with other carriers or with actual cases of the disease. In this way the infection is spread from person to person, until it reaches someone that is susceptible or whose resistance is lowered by previous sickness or improper living or diet and then that person develops the disease. The majority of these "carriers" never develop the disease themselves, but they must be considered dangerous to others as long as the germ lives in their nose or throat. It is probably not possible by ordinary methods of examinations of large numbers of persons to find all these carriers, so that it must be remembered that anyone coming in contact with a true case of the disease, or even with carriers, may become a carrier, and thus spread the disease.

There are also mild cases of meningitis that never feel sick enough to consult a physician. These are called unrecognized cases and are really more dangerous than the known cases or carriers. For this reason, at the time of an epidemic, it is very important to watch carefully for all suspicious symptoms of the disease and when in any doubt, call in the family physician or the health officer.

These mild cases and those that become "carriers" are undoubtedly mainly responsible for spreading the disease because the danger of spread from those sick in bed is more limited.

Symptoms of Meningitis

The number of days from the time a person "catches" the disease until the symptoms develop, is not known. During an epidemic, the symptoms described below should always be looked upon with suspicion and when any of them develop, consult a physician immediately, otherwise much valuable time may be lost. All minor ailments, that usually with headache and violent should be carefully watched, remembering that it is the mild cases of the disease that often escape attention.

In the ordinary form of meningitis, the onset is usually sudden, usually with headache and violent vomiting, often with a severe chill. "Spasms" are frequent in infants but remember that spasms occur also with many other forms of illness in infants and very young children. Loss of appetite for a number of days with vague headaches and a pain in the back may be early symptoms. There may be stiffness in the neck muscles early. After the onset, there is usually fever with temperatures of 100 degrees or more.

It is important to remember that the symptoms may vary widely in different cases but headache, pain or stiffness in the neck muscles, vomiting, chills, and in infants, convulsions, must be looked upon with suspicion during an epidemic of this disease.

If any such symptoms occur, the first and only thing to do is to call a doctor immediately and rely upon his better judgment, let him be the judge and follow his instructions. As the disease progresses, other symptoms follow but if these early symptoms are recognized, the correct diagnosis can be made early in the disease usually, the case can be properly isolated and those that have been in contact with the case can be restricted or quarantined if

(Continued on Page Eight)

National Thrift Is the Slogan of the Day.



STATISTICS show that the country today is prosperous. Bank deposits have increased. Statisticians agree, however, that a period of depression is possible after the European war. Wise people are preparing by adding to their bank balances. Are you? If you haven't a bank account, open one today. If you have a bank balance, make up your mind to add to it. See us about your banking.

Berea National Bank

AUCTION SALE!

Having sold my farm I will sell at public auction, at my place 5 miles north of Berea on the Dixie Highway, 1 1/4 mile south of Kingston, the old Cam Lewis place, on SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918 At 10 o'clock a. m. Sharp All of the following described property:

Horses & Mules 8

4 Good Work Mules, 4 to 5 yrs. old, 1 Gentle Family Driving Horse, 8 yrs. old, 1 Saddle Horse, 4 yrs. old, 1 Sorrel Horse Colt, 3 yrs. old, 1 Bay Mare Colt, 2 yrs. old.

Cattle 38

21 Yearling Steers of good quality, 4 Full Blood White Face Cows, in calf by Registered Hereford Bull, 5 Full Blood Cows, in calf by Polled Angus Bull, 8 or 10 High Grade Red Heifers, all with calf.

Hogs

10 Good Shoats, weighing about 150 pounds.

Sheep

14 Good 3 year old Ewes, 1 Good No. 1 Buck.

Machinery

4 three in. Old Hickory Wagon, 1 Fodder or Manure Wagon, 1 2-horse Cultivator, 1 14-disc Harrow, 1 2-section Drag Harrow, 3 4-horse Cultivators, 1 Roller, 1 Shovel Plow, 1 Kentucky Wheat Drill, 1 Osborne Mowing Machine, 1 10-foot Hay Rake, 2 Turning Plows, 1 Buggy, 1 Set Buggy Harness, 2 Sets Wagon Harness, 1 Dodge Automobile, good as new.

Corn, Hay, Etc.

About 300 Shocks of Fodder, Some Hay and Oats, About 1500 Bushels Corn, Good Heating Stove, Other things too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:—All sums under \$20, cash; on sums of \$20 and over, a bankable note with good security will be taken, payable in six months, and bearing six per cent interest from date.

C. B. MOORE, Owner

Berea, Ky. R. F. D. No. 1 ad-35

FARM AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE PRIVATELY

One farm of forty acres located at Conway, on the L. & N. R. R. seven miles from Berea. This farm is all level, well watered, with creek running through it; is under fence and in good state of cultivation. About ten acres in grass, ten acres sowed to wheat and rye, has small house and barn. This farm adjoins the L. & N. R. R. on the west and the county highway on the east, house within three hundred yards of the depot; this settlement has school, churches, and the best of neighbors. One small farm of twelve acres at Berea, just outside of the City

limits, almost within a stone's throw. One-fourth mile of the Graded School and the district in sight of Berea College, which is a ten minutes walk away.

This farm has two nice cottages on it, one a new four room house with metal roof, and one a nice five-room cottage. Farm also has a good, big barn and necessary outbuildings, is all under a good fence and has a good well. An ideal poultry farm; splendid view of the town and surrounding country.

One business lot on corner of Chestnut and Boone street, adjoining the Graded School property, and in the center of the business district, the "best business lot to be had in Berea, at any price."

Two lots on Railroad street within a stone's throw of the new \$35,000 L. & N. depot just completed; lots all have concrete side walk running the entire length of them, are suitable for business or dwelling.

Will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. If interested call on or write D. H. Smith, Berea, Ky. ad-35

FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, cribs, and outbuildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once.

W. H. JAMES, ad-34. Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings. Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods. Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2 1/2c under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea Kentucky

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Six Months50

Three Months35

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

By J. Miller, Scoutmaster

Scouting is the process of making real men out of real boys, by a real program that works. It is a happy, wholesome, worthwhile, outdoor school.

Scouting is a huge, splendidly organized game, with all the fine zest of competition, the finer zest of co-operation, the keen testing of mind and muscle, the essential good sportsmanship of a football game. Only it is a constructive game, a progressive game. It gets somewhere.

Scouting is more than a game. It teaches signaling and first aid and fire fighting and outdoor cooking and a host of other useful and important things. It teaches also self-reliance and helpfulness, courage and courtesy, loyalty and reverence, patriotism and honor, and other qualities of good repute.

Scouting is not organized for war service, nor yet exclusively for peace service. It is organized for service, all service, any service, high service, big or little, just service.

The end and aim of Scouting is good citizenship, to make men physically strong, mentally awake, morally straight.

How to Become a Boy Scout

A boy to become a Scout must be twelve years of age, and receive his parents consent. When this is granted, he receives an application blank which the parents fill out. The boy then brings the application blank to the Scoutmaster who files it until it is voted upon by the boys. In the meantime, a Scout takes in the recruit, as he is now called, and receives his first lesson in Scouting in preparation for the Tenderfoot Test. The requirements for this test are as follows: The history and composition of the American Flag, a working knowledge of about twelve serviceable knots, the Scout Laws, the Scout Oath, composition of the badge worn by a First Class Scout, the respects due the American Flag. When this test has been passed to the satisfaction of the Scout training the Recruit, he then makes his appearance before the Scoutmaster for the final examination. He then pays twenty-five cents for his yearly registration fee to National Headquarters at New York City. Then he takes the Scout Oath: "Upon my honor I will do my best at all times:

First: To serve my God, my country and to obey the Scout Laws.

Second: To help other people at all times.

Third: To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

When the examination has been passed, and the oath properly administered to the satisfaction of all present, he then receives the scout salute and becomes a member of the organization. He is then known as a Tenderfoot Scout and entitled to wear the badge and uniform and come to all meetings, whether in Berea or elsewhere.

There are thirty-two boys in a regular troop composed of four patrols. Each patrol consists of a Patrol Leader, Assistant Patrol Leader, and six other boys. The troop is under the jurisdiction of a Scoutmaster. The Scoutmaster is responsible to a Troop Committee, the Troop Committee to a Local Council, when one is established in a community, and the Local Council to a National Council with headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

When the Tenderfoot has been a Scout for a month, he may take the examination for a Second Class Scout. The requirements are as follows: Service one month as a Scout; elementary first aid; signaling; tracking and observation; packing; the proper use of the knife and the hatchet; build a fire in the open with one match; elementary cooking; have at least \$1 deposited in a public bank; and learn sixteen points of the compass.

If this examination has been passed to the satisfaction of the Scoutmaster, the Scout is promoted

to a Second Class Scout. After two months as a Second Class Scout, he has the privilege of taking the requirements for a First Class Scout. These requirements are as follows: Be able to swim 100 yards; have at least \$2 deposited; advanced signaling; write a story of a 14 mile hike the Scout has taken; advanced first aid; advanced cooking; know how to make a road sketch; make a useful article with the axe; learn to judge distance, height, weight and numbers; tell about six animals or six birds of a community by personal observation and describing same; know of at least four constellations in the sky; practice the Scout Oath and Law and enlist another boy by training him to become a Scout.

The fine efficiency of the Boy Scouts of America must be maintained. They are serving country though they are not old enough to go to the front. Money is needed to build this efficient unit of the national service up to full strength. There are 295,262 Boy Scouts in America at present, but there are also 8,000,000 boys of Scout Age who are not under the protection and guidance of this organized brotherhood. Juvenile crime is on the increase in this country and in Europe, because there are people who are too indifferent to look after the welfare of the boy, from the viewpoint of the Boy.

We have an organization of Boy Scouts here at Berea, consisting of forty boys. Who can foretell their future under proper guidance? If men like President Wilson, Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft can give their hearty support to this great movement, we ask the people of Berea and vicinity to help us and come to the Boy Scout Entertainment, March 16th, at 7:30 p. m., at the Boys' Gymnasium. Come and be acquainted with this great movement. President Wilson says, "Anything that is done or given to increase the war efficiency of the Boy Scouts of America will be a real contribution to the nation and will help win the war."

AN APPRECIATION

Of the Life of Mrs. H. S. Gay

After a short illness of pneumonia Mrs. Sherman Gay died at her home near Hyattsville on February 3, 1918, interment taking place at the Freedom Cemetery Saturday, the 9th.

Mrs. Gay was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her, namely: Mrs. Grace Caldwell, of Taylor Springs, N. M.; Mrs. Pearl Williams, wife of Claud Williams; Jno. H. Gay; H. S. Gay, Jr., who is in the Aviation Corps of the U. S. Army, now at Memphis, Tenn.; McKinley Gay, a successful farmer; Sallie Gay and Gladys Gay, a little girl of ten years. All the children had the privilege of being present at the funeral.

Mrs. Gay had been a sufferer for several years past with a complication of ills, so she fell an easy victim to pneumonia, after seven days illness. Mrs. Gay was married January 16th, twenty-nine years ago, to H. S. Gay, son of James M. Gay, of Garrard County. She was converted early in life and united with the Christian Church at Asbury, Ky., of which the Rev. John G. Fee, founder of Berea College, was pastor. Upon removing to Garrard County she united with Bethel Christian Church on Back Creek.

Mrs. Gay was the daughter of Joel Todd, Sr., of Asbury, Ky., and sister of the Rev. G. V. Todd. She was fifty years old, December 4, 1917.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. D. Palmeter, pastor of the M. E. Church Lancaster, at Freedom church, in which cemetery she was buried beside the three children who had preceded her to the Glory Land. Many beautiful things were said of Mrs. Gay at home and at the funeral. She was a faithful and loving mother, wife and teacher.

Her husband, a prosperous farmer near Lancaster, is thus sadly bereft in her sudden departure and is left to journey on alone without her wise council and companionship. A wife so economical, thoughtful and devoted, is rarely ever found. Her greatest desire was to live, that she might see her children grow and established in life, which hope was almost realized.

A good woman has fallen, her advice and council can no longer be spoken or given only in loving memories directing and guiding her bereft children and loved ones to that land of unfading flowers, peace and blissful memories. Beyond the shadows of the night there is the hope of the break of a perfect day and may family and friends be safely brought to the Union and unclouded light thereof, is the wish of a loved one.

Enlist in the Great Industrial Army and Assist Our Government

This is not only a commercial but a patriotic proposition as well. Our Government is making strong demands on us to furnish spokes for army use. In order to make good our contracts with the Government we call upon our farmer friends to do their best to get their spoke timber to our factory.

The Standard Wheel Company is in need to-day of one and one-half million escort spokes, either oak or hickory, size 2 5/8 in. x 2 5/8 in. x 29 in. long, and five millions of other kinds of spokes. Don't be afraid you will glut the market. We want these spokes within the next six months. Our factory will remain at Berea so long as you furnish us the timber to operate on.

We Offer the Following Prices on Spokes

Delivered at Berea or on L. & N. R. R. between Jellico and Berea

SPLIT HICKORY SPOKES

Either Red or White Timber

Price per 1000 Pieces

1 3/4 x 2 1/2 — 15 inches long, Hickory only, . . . \$ 7.00

2 5/8 x 3 — 16 inches long 35.00

2 5/8 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long 40.00

3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long 50.00

2 x 2 1/2 — 28 inches long, second growth

all White Timber 25.00

2 5/8 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long Red or White

Timber 60.00

1 1/2 x 2 — 28 inches long, 60 per cent

AB, 40 per cent CD 12.00

Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 5/8 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long 60.00

2 5/8 x 3 — 16 inches long 35.00

2 5/8 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long 40.00

3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long 50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm

holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and

split one-eighth full of size specified.

Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

TO PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF BEREA STUDENTS

(Continued from Page One)

lieve that the quarantine is a good thing to stop the spread of a dangerous disease. No sensible parent would want us to object to taking every precaution possible to keep students from carrying a disease to other communities. We hope that within a week our quarantine will be lifted, as we have no new cases, and the school will go on in its usual way. Our school is larger, the students are happier and our health conditions are better than ever before except for the meningitis attack.

Now, Dear Parents, please accept these statements as facts, for it is to the interest of Berea that the truth be given out.

We are sparing neither labor nor expense to safeguard the health and interests of your boys and girls who are in fact our boys and girls.

Your welfare is our welfare for Berea College is for your boys and girls and without them we would not be.

When you get the word that the quarantine has been lifted you will know that the school is clear of the disease and everything is perfectly safe.

Hoping to receive your help and co-operation in this matter so vital to us all — the matter of knowing the truth, — I am,

Yours sincerely,

Marshall E. Vaughn.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AT WORK IN AREAS AROUND ARMY CAMPS

The United States Public Health Service is carrying on a campaign along sanitary lines in areas adjacent to 28 military camps. Complete sanitary organizations work to prevent the spread of disease from the civilian population to military forces, and to protect civilians from communicable diseases where they have occurred among troops.

The organizations include physicians, sanitary engineers, nurses, attendants and laborers. Methods undertaken include inspection of all establishments handling food supplies.

Roumania Threatened.

London.—The Russian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Roumanian Government demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia by the Roumanian and counter-revolutionary troops and the right to transport Russian troops through Roumanian and Bessarabian territory. The ultimatum, according to the report, was to expire February 16. The ultimatum also demands the extradition of Lieutenant General Dmitri Stickerbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Roumania, who recently was declared an outlaw by the Bolsheviks as an enemy of the Russian people. Roumania is ordered to hand over the "murderers of Russian soldiers and sailors."

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

WEATHER IMPROVES TRADE CONDITIONS

WHICH HAS SETTLED DOWN TO A REASONABLE STATE, THOUGH THERE IS ROOM TO IMPROVE.

But It Still Confronts Regulations at Washington, Imposed in Many Ways in Order to Conserve Resources and Transportation Facilities.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

New York.—Clear and milder weather has greatly improved trade conditions, although there is still much room for improvement. The most important result has been the lessening of freight tangles in many districts, permitting a much more satisfactory movement of fuel and raw and finished products. Numerous important industries, notably iron and steel, are still operating at from 50 to 75 per cent of capacity, which prevents full execution of Government orders and eliminates civilian business almost entirely. Government buyers have again become active in dry goods markets on which they have fixed prices much below current levels. As a result, numerous producers are reported as sold out, and have withdrawn offerings. In the meantime, demand from distributors continues active, and the slight heed paid to prices indicates confidence in good retail trade, despite higher costs. Labor troubles have become more serious in some branches, notably in shipbuilding, and hence more drastic measures of Federal control are anticipated, possibly including diversion of workers from non-essential trades into districts where maximum production is an imperative necessity.

Freight Unloaded at Seaports.

New York.—Continuous reduction of freight on hand at North Atlantic seaboard terminals was shown in a report issued from the office of A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Eastern rail-

roads. "Since the first of the year there has been a steady clearing of the congestion of all kinds of freight at the seaports," a statement said. "The prime effort has been centered upon reducing the quantity of freight standing in cars to relieve the blockades in yards, terminals, on wharves and at landing stations which tend to hamper efficient handling, and for the further purpose of preventing use of much-needed freight cars for storage and to release the rolling stock for continuous use."

NORWAY FINDS GERMAN BOMB

More Explosives, Intended to Blow Up Ships, Are Seized at Kirkenes Few Days Ago.

Christiania, Feb. 18.—Fresh discoveries of bombs of German origin have been found in Norway. A large store of bombs intended to blow up ships carrying iron ore to England was uncovered a few days ago at Kirkenes, a seaport. Nine large bombs and a number of smaller engines of destruction were located at Findeln in a room formerly occupied by alleged accomplices of Baron Reutenfels, whose operations were extensively aired several months ago.

Burial Ground for Americans.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 18.—Pursuant to a previously announced plan, France has turned over a plot of ground to the United States to be used as a burial ground for American dead. It will be kept up by the French as a national cemetery.

WOMAN RAIL HANDS STRIKE

Section Workers Demand Raise in Pay and Will Form Union—Demand \$2 a Day.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 18.—Woman section hands employed by the Lehigh Valley railroad on the Shenandoah-Lost Creek branch, are on a strike. They receive \$1.80 for a nine-hour day and they are striking for \$2. They will be organized by a union organizer.

PUBLIC SALE!

Having rented my farm I will sell at public auction at my place on Silver Creek, across from Bob Potts' mill, on

Saturday, March 2, 1918

at 10 o'clock a. m.

the following described property:

1 Combined Mare, 5 yr. old
1 Filly Colt, coming 1 yr. old
1 Stack of Pea Hay
200 Shocks of Fodder
Lot of Short Corn
1 2-horse Wagon
2 Buggies
1 Disc Harrow

2 Cultivators
1 2-horse Corn Planter
1 Deering Mowing Machine
1 Hay Rake
Some other small tools
1 Set Blacksmith Tools
Some Household and Kitchen Furniture

Numerous Other Things

Mrs. J. W. Adams

Whites Station

Kentucky

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

MONEY FOR FARMERS

Poultry

Cull out your breeding pens. Use only vigorous, healthy stock. Feed green food. Silage is splendid for laying hens. Watch for colds. Plan the matings.

To secure uniformity, there must be uniformity in parents.

Hatch early.—Early hatched poultry produce fall and winter eggs.

When hatching is complete, produce infertile eggs.

You should keep a few fowls in your backyard if you live in town, and if on the farm 100 or more.

Don't market early hatched pullets.

It is imperative that poultry and egg production be increased.

BEREA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Berea Bank & Trust Company is putting up \$300 to buy Rhode Island Red eggs this year and distribute to the farmers. The bank will not accept any eggs from any flock where the flock hasn't been graded and inspected. Neither will the bank take any eggs from a flock of birds where there are any other roosters on the same farm. We want pure bred eggs this year and must have them.

All of Eastern Kentucky is going to standardize on the Rhode Island Red. We want to get in line and be first producers.

Frank Vose has had only 6 Reds this winter—7 months old—and has gotten 5 and 6 eggs every day—cold weather the same as warm.

Reds make good mothers and want to set early.

See the bank early and put in your order for eggs. There is going to be a great rush for eggs this year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Agricultural Directors of Southern Madison County will not meet Saturday afternoon, February 23, on account of the quarantine in Berea against meningitis. This Board will meet March 9. There are some very important things to be taken up at this meeting. It is hoped that each member and as many other farmers as can come will be present. A few War Measures must be taken up. All farmers should be at this March meeting. Don't forget it—Saturday afternoon, March 9!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

You want to help win the war by producing the right kind of food. Fats and meats are needed at home and at the front.

Grow Soy Beans for Food

They contain 20% of fat and 35% of protein (muscle and blood building material). This is ten times as much fat and twice as much protein as in navy beans.

The food value of soy beans is more nearly that of meat and eggs than is any other crop grown.

They are food for man and feed for beast.

SOY BEANS are easy to grow, harvest and thresh, and will yield twice as much per acre as navy beans.

SOY BEANS will help to produce pork rapidly and cheaply, and help to improve the soil.

Write for information on Varieties and how to grow them.

Recipes for cooking soy beans.

Feeding soy beans to hogs. There Cannot Be a Food Crisis with Plenty of CORN and SOY BEANS. A Patch of SOY BEANS on Every KENTUCKY FARM!

LOOK AFTER FARM TOOLS

Now Is the Time to Put Every Farming Utensil in Working Order

Farm machinery in recent years has played a very important role in crop production, and this year its place in farm operations is more important than ever before. The proper amount and kind of tools will enable the farmer to work more land and obtain better returns. In fact, the increased use of farm machinery frequently makes it possible to manage the farm with less help. One of the greatest causes of deterioration of farm tools and implements is their exposure to the weather and the failure upon the part of the farmer or laborer to clean them properly before they are put away for the season when they are not in active use. There is a wide variation in the length of life of those farm implements treated properly and those left to rust out in the fields. This difference is suf-

ficient to pay high interest on the initial cost of good farm machinery. The lack of proper storage and care during the winter months is responsible for much of the depreciation. This season also is the best time in which to repair machines and put them in proper mechanical condition.

The farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose by placing his order as early as possible for new machines and repair parts which will be needed next season. If this fact is true in normal times, its importance is magnified many times now that shipments frequently require longer time.

The farmer has been advised times without number concerning the desirability of overhauling farm tools and implements during the slack season. Whether such advice is necessary or whether it is acted upon in normal times is not a question to be considered now. The need for ample machinery, running smoothly and without breakdowns in 1918, is more important to the farmer than ever before. To this end steps should be taken this winter.

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST SCHEME TO SWINDLE FARMERS

Another scheme for swindling the farmers of the United States has been discovered by the Federal Farm Loan Board. A man advertising himself as an authorized organizer of national farm-loan associations is sending out advertising matter emblazoned with the national flag, stating that he will organize such associations at \$500 each, and will teach others the trick for a certain sum of money. His advertisements have reached farmers and business men over a large part of the United States. He claims to be so busy organizing national farm-loan associations that he needs help, but will take time to teach others for a monetary consideration.

All such representations are fraudulent. In order to borrow under the farm loan act, it is necessary for farmers to organize co-operative national farm-loan associations in their local communities. It is a violation of a ruling of the Federal Farm Loan Board, published more than a year ago, for a national farm-loan association or joint-stock land bank to spend any money for promotion purposes. Associations thus organized will not be chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Farmers are warned therefore against anyone asking a fee for his proffered services in connection with applying for a loan under the Federal farm loan act.

Dealers in feedstuffs are again being warned that after February 15 they will not be permitted to trade without a license from the Food Administration. Every manufacturer, importer, dealer, handler, or store of about fifty of the principal ingredients used in making commercial mixed feeds is included in the requirements. This covers baled hay, shell and ear corn.

You know the conditions of the roads. What are you doing to better things?

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.80@11.10, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$33.50@33.75, No. 2 \$32.50@33.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$32.50@33.50, No. 2 \$32@32.50, No. 1 clover \$33.25@33.50.

Corn—Quotations on ear corn: White ear \$1.50@1.55, yellow ear \$1.50@1.55, mixed ear \$1.45@1.50.
Oats—No. 2 white 92½¢@93¢, standard white 92¢@92½¢, No. 3 white 91¢@92¢, No. 2 mixed 89½¢@90¢, No. 3 mixed 89¢@89½¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 53½¢, centralized creamery extras 51¢, firsts 49¢, seconds 46½¢.
Eggs—Prime firsts 53¢, firsts 52¢, ordinary firsts 50¢, seconds 45¢.

Live Poultry—Sale of fowls and pullets prohibited by authority of Food Administrator Hoover from February 11 to May 1. Broilers, under 2 lbs, 28¢; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 28¢; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 28¢; roosters, 22¢.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$10@12.50; butcher steers, extra \$10.25@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10, common to fair \$7@9; heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9.25@9.75, common to fair \$6.50@8.75; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8@8.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$15@16.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.50, medium and mixed \$16.50, stags \$10@12, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@14.25, light shippers \$15@16.75.

Sheep—Extra \$11@11.50, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$6@9.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.2	7.2
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.6	9.6
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.50	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Land Needs Civilization.

So prolific was the island of Mindoro, in the Philippines, at one time in the production of rice that it was popularly called "the granary of the Philippines." Sugar, cotton, hemp and other crops thrive on the island when properly cultivated. Yet its economic conditions are extremely backward, and a large part of its population is in a constant state of poverty. It has altogether about 39,000 inhabitants. Of the whole, more than 7,000 are pronounced savage; a large part of the remainder are densely ignorant.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Work for the Highest Ends.

All work should be for the highest ends. Making a living is merely incidental. "But I must live," was the excuse of a man who preyed upon his fellows by his sharp practices. And he deserved the retort of a listener: "Excuse me; I do not see the necessity." We should work for better standards and purer ideals, for happier homes and better living. The humblest task into which we put a high purpose contributes to this end. No day is commonplace in which we work for that which is noble and best.

The Value of Thoroughness.

The danger in half doing one's work with the idea of going over it again and putting on the finishing touches is that such a method tends to develop the habit of carelessness, the result being that the work is never satisfactorily finished. On the other hand, the construction of a perfect foundation for any work inspires a pride in the building that will not permit the builder to leave any point of the superstructure incomplete. The competent workman and the sincere artist never have to go back and patch up.

Kind of Making Things Even.

When my little boy was invited to a little girl's birthday party, I gave him a silk handkerchief to give as a gift. When he came home I was surprised to see the gift in his pocket. "Why, Martin, did you forget to give your present?" I asked. "No, mamma," he answered, "the little girl got so many handkerchiefs, I got nothing, so I kept this."—Chicago Tribune.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

A LETTER TO BEREA GIRLS

Dear friend: "How do Berea girls dress?" You are saying to yourself, "When I am in Berea I do not want to look overdressed."

To begin with, you will not find the Berea girls wearing silk dresses or silk waists or silk stockings. None of these will be allowed here. The rule book says no girl shall wear "finery."

You will find Berea girls wearing clothing like that in the pictures given below.

For Every-Day Wear

The picture shows a wool skirt for every-day wear. You can wear a middie waist with this, or if it is cold, or the middie waists are in the

or else the homefolks have to work hard and sacrifice to get the money to send them. Because Berea has money at interest all the hundred teachers are paid without taking any money from students. We are proud that Berea can give first-class education at a very low price. A girl's school expenses are near \$100 and she can earn part of that while studying. Your father may say: "Yes, I can pay that every year until you finish a two-year course or a four-year course." Then he will ask: "How much must you spend for clothes?" If you tell him \$100, he may have to say: "Well, you will have to stay at home;" but if you tell him that a little over a \$100 will cover the cost of clothes for



For Best Wear

wash, you can wear the dark waist. The white waist can be used if you wish to make a change for supper or some other occasion. When cool weather comes you will need a sweater, and on very cold days you may need to wear your coat over your sweater. For hot days in the fall and spring you can wear a cotton dress of gingham or other material, but no white dresses for school.

For Best:

For best there is a wool dress for cool weather, the picture shows a one-piece dress. You can have a suit instead if you prefer. In that case you will not need an extra coat but can wear your sweater under your suit coat on cold Sundays.

In hot weather and for socials in the evening you will need one white dress made of cotton material that will wash well. Indian linen or voile is pretty for this. It should be of such weight that ordinary plain underwear can be worn underneath. With the white dress you can wear white or black shoes or

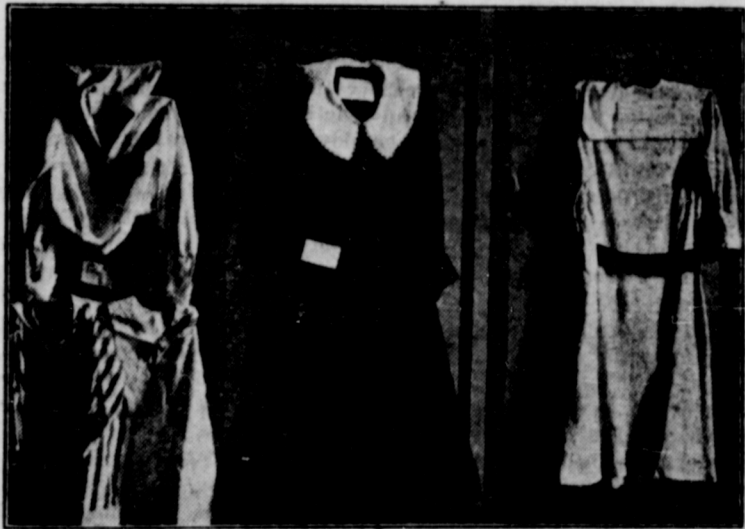
years instead of one he may be able to say: "I think I can do that."

The Berea teachers keep asking the question, "How can we make it possible for more fathers and mothers to give their boys and girls a chance to get a good education?" We are sure one of the ways is to make the dress cost as little as possible.

We found that most girls were spending about \$30 a year for clothes—that is for underwear and shoes and hats and coats, as well as dresses. Some look well but others did not know how to plan in a way to make their money reach far, so we are helping the girls plan their clothing so that it will be healthful and beautiful and inexpensive.

The little over \$25 a year covers the cost of underwear, shoes, hats, wraps. If a girl has to buy everything new the cost will be more for the first year, but if she makes all her own clothes she can dress in Berea for four years on a little over a \$100.

A few girls may wish to put more money into dress and look good while in school even if they cannot



For Every-Day Wear

slippers. But this white dress and white shoes will not be allowed for school wear.

Two hats will be needed, one for winter and one for summer.

Berea Standardized Dress

This dress which you see in the pictures we call the Berea standardized dress. A large number of our girls have been dressing about like this all the time and now we are saying that no girls shall wear finer clothes than this adopted as our standard.

Underwear:

In estimating the expense for the outfit we have allowed for underwear as follows:

- 3 summer union suits,
- 3 winter union suits,
- 2 white night gowns,
- 2 flannel night gowns,
- 3 pairs stockings,
- 2 white petticoats,
- 1 colored cotton petticoat,
- 3 corset covers,
- 1 corset.

Why?

You may wonder just how we happened to choose this standard. All Berea girls have to work hard to earn their money to come to school

afford to stay but one year, but we have decided that it is not fair to let them do this. They will have to keep their finery in their trunks until they leave Berea.

Girls of the Academy Department:

The teachers and girls of the Academy Department have decided that they will be more certain to have the simple dress prescribed by the School if they dress in uniform. They have chosen a middie and skirt made of fine quality of khaki. They will wear red ties. We will sell this cloth at wholesale rates.

Teachers in charge of the various dormitories will assist the Dean of Women to maintain this standard and advise the girls or help them to conform to our ideals.

Cordially yours,
Katherine S. Bowersox,
Dean of Women.

Meaning of Biblical Phrase.

The "lodge in a garden of cucumbers," mentioned in Isaiah 1:8, is a rude temporary shelter erected in the open grounds in which a boy or man is set to watch to scare away robbers or the foxes and jackals from the vines.

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 9.—First Quarter, March 3, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 4:35-41; 5:15-20—Memory Verse, Mark 5:19—Golden Text, Ps. 126:3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The incident of the storm stilled and the healing of the demoniac are found also in Matthew and Luke, and in the same connection. Their taking Christ even as he was, and his falling asleep in the storm, may imply that he was weary in his body, and possibly in mind also. His labors would give him a weary body, and the unbelief and hatred all about him would tend to give him a weary mind. One of the accusations of the prophet against Israel was, "Ye have wearied the Lord with your words," (Mal. 2:17; see also John 4:6.) When he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden" (Matt. 11:28) he knew what it meant to have such an experience, for "He was in all points tempted like as we are" and is touched with a feeling of our infirmities (Heb. 4:15). Sometimes the stormy wind is his own, as when he divided the sea by a strong east wind, and sent a great wind to arrest Jonah (Ex. 14:21; Jonah 1:4); and it is written "He commandedeth and raiseth the stormy wind" (Ps. 107:25). Sometimes the strong wind is from the devil, as when he caused the death of Job's children by a strong wind (Job 1:19). But he can make the wrath of men or demons to praise him and cause even a stormy wind to fulfill his word (Ps. 148:8). In Rev. 7:1, see the angels controlling the winds. It seems to me that this great storm of wind of our lesson (v. 37) must have been from the devil because the Lord rebuked it (v. 39), and he would not rebuke his own wind. Now I would not give the devil too much credit on the line of knowing things beforehand, nor would I make light of his knowledge, but there is a possibility that he knew that if the Lord Jesus crossed over to Gadara he might lose that fine piece of his work in the form of that demon-possessed man whom no chains could bind, and so fierce that no one could pass by that way. In Matt. 8:28, it is recorded that there were two of them. If he had that knowledge we can understand why he sent the storm to sink the boat with the Lord and his disciples. In some respects the devil is an awful fool, and certainly does not know the power of God, and in these days (1917-1918) when the nations are raging, and the people imagining vain things as never before, the Lord has them in derision, and will yet set his king upon his holy hill of Zion (Ps. 2:1-6). Even if the Lord had allowed the devil to destroy that boat, he could easily have walked ashore on the water and enabled his disciples to do the same. I like to watch him sleeping so calmly in the midst of that great storm, and there is no storm in which we may not be calm if we have faith in him. (Ps. 27:1-3.) We are too often like the disciples, and afraid that some real evil will befall us, and be often has occasion to say to us, "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?" "Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" (v. 40 and Luke 24:38.) How grand to see him quietly awake from sleep and arise and say to wind and sea, "Peace, be still!" and then to see the great storm give place to a great calm (vs. 37, 39). As he slept he was truly human, as he stilled the storm he was truly God; so he was and ever is both God and man; and there never can be in our lives or circumstances a storm however great that he cannot with a word, change to a great calm, for he always was, and ever is, the one who maketh the storm a calm (Ps. 107:29). We may still hear him say, "My peace I give unto you," and we can let the peace of God rule in our hearts (John 14:27; Col. 3:15). He alone can still the present strife of nations, and speak peace to them all, and it shall yet be seen that he is the one promised to David to sit on his throne, and of whom David said, "Is this the manner of man, O Lord God?" (2 Sam. 7:19; compare lesson verse 41).

Does it not seem as if some of the nations were as demon-possessed today as this man, or these men, of Gadara? But our Lord Jesus has the same power as ever, and at the appointed time "Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence" (Ps. 50:3-6). After Israel shall have seen him coming in his glory and shall have received him according to Isa. 25:9; and have come to their right mind, then shall nations run to her because the Lord God, the holy one of Israel shall have glorified her (Isa. 55:5; compare Mark 5:7). According to Matt. 8:29, the demons said, "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?" for they seemed to know that torment awaits them in due time (Rev. 20:10). This same Jesus is daily delivering those whom Satan has bound with chains of sin, and there is no case too hard for him; and he is saying to all who have such afflicted ones, "Bring them to me." "Have faith and doubt not." The property of the Gadarenes had been touched, and they had sought Jesus to depart from them (8:17); and it is so still when the gospel conflicts with business; and we are moving on to the time when the devil will control all buying and selling. (Rev. 13:16, 17).

The Publican

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you this man went down to his house justified, rather than the other.—Luke 18:13, 14.

The Pharisee thanked God he was not as "other men," or as the Revised Version reads, "the rest of men," he thought he was the best man in the world. But the publican prayed, "God be merciful to me a sinner," or, as the Revision has it, "the sinner." He thought he was the worst man in the world. Yet, our Lord declares this man went down to his house justified rather than the other.

Certainly, our Lord was not blind to the sins of the publican any more than he was to the excellencies of the Pharisee. The publicans were a hard lot, unjust, rapacious, cruel. A story is told of a publican who restored a necklace to a merchant from whom he had taken it by fraud. A Rabbi, commenting on the incident, said we might now expect wolves to drop from their mouths the lambs taken from the flock; yet, the man in the parable took such an attitude toward God that, spite of his sin, he was justified.

The prayer he prayed has probably crossed more lips of dying men than any other prayer. It is so direct, so brief, that it has been called "a holy telegram."

The story of a man belonging to such a class, feeling his own sinfulness and praying such a prayer, will always be of interest to sinners.

How it illustrates the beauty of penitence! True, a man's repentance does not commend him to God. Even the publican seemed to feel that, "God be merciful" means, literally, "God be propitiated." The publican felt he needed a sacrifice of blood even though his heart was broken and his eyes tear stained. This is always the case.

Again, the appropriateness of deep feeling on a sinner's part is illustrated in the publican's cry, "God be merciful to me the sinner." The very fact that some who have heard the Gospel many times are still unmoved should lead them to feel deeply. Heathen people, have been moved to cry with the publican for mercy, the very first time the message of the cross has been presented to them.

Conversion of a Cannibal.

The son of John G. Paton, the famous missionary to the New Hebrides, tells a story which illustrates this point. He came unexpectedly one night upon a group of cannibals. His fellow missionaries advised that he retire, for their lives were in imminent danger. But Mr. Paton argued that the missionary should tell the story of the cross, danger or no danger. He took his place before the cannibal chieftain and told of the coming of God's son to the world, of his life and his death. As he spoke, the Spirit of God wrought and the heart of the savage before him was broken. When the story was finished, the chieftain raised a wooden knife and said, "Missionary, this knife has entered the bodies of a thousand men of whom I have eaten at feasts. But I never heard before of the love of God which sent his son to die for us. It has broken my heart. Take this knife as a token that I become this night a follower of Jesus Christ." Yet some have heard the story many times, but have never cried, "God be merciful to me the sinner."

We need not say that a penitent heart is ready to accept a Saviour. As already pointed out, the publican prayed, "God be propitiated to me." (See R. V.) The doctrine of Christ as a substitute is distasteful to many in this age, but is radiant with glory to those who feel their need of a Saviour. They require no proof of it but accept it with the eagerness of a famished man to whom water is given. Spurgeon in one of his sermons, pictures the messenger of mercy journeying in search of a resting place. He hastened by many a hostelry and tarried not till at length he came to a little inn which bore the sign of The Broken Heart. "Here," said mercy's messenger, "I would fain tarry, for I know by experience I shall be welcome here."

Justification Versus Pardon.

Finally, this parable illustrates the blessedness of justification. Many Christians are content to believe their sins are pardoned, for man can conceive of nothing higher than pardon for the guilty. In human courts only the innocent are justified. But in the court of heaven, the ungodly are justified and sent away as if they had never sinned! Through the cross, God is able to be just and yet the justifier of the believer in Jesus. How marvelous!

Surely, there should be no need to urge men to accept such a blessing. Rather let us take our places at once with the publican, crying, "God be merciful to me the sinner."

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

By DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)
HOMEMADE CALENDARS.

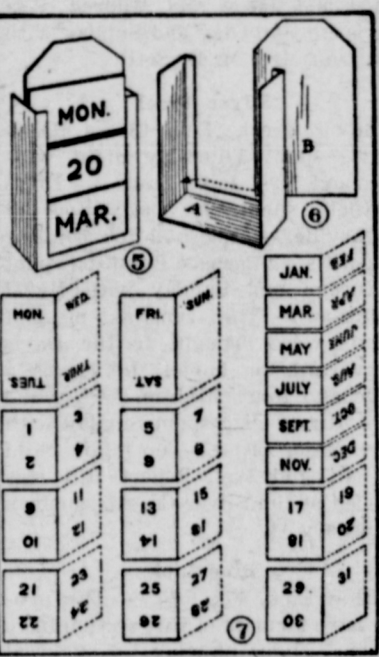
The little desk calendar in Figs. 1 and 2 has a cardboard case (Fig. 3), and six calendar cards (Fig. 4). First make the cards, then the case. The size of your calendar pad will determine the size of the cards. Fig. 4 will give you an idea of the relative size. The card tops must extend above the case as shown. Use a light-weight cardboard or heavy letter paper for the cards. You will see by Fig. 4 that one month of the calendar is pasted upon each side of each card. Cut



the front of the case from cardboard, with the opening of the right size so there will be a margin of about one-quarter inch around the calendar, and make the margin around the opening about one-half inch wide. Mark out back B with front A as a marker, and give enough of the strips C along the side and bottom to make a thickness a trifle greater than that of the six calendar cards.

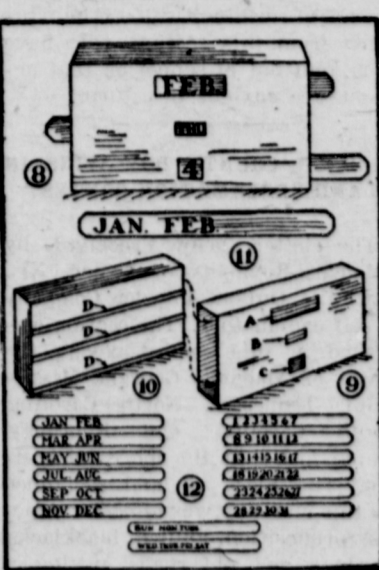
To assemble the case, bind together A and B with paper lapped over and glued to their edges. Paste a piece of tinted paper on the front to conceal the binding strip. Fig. 2 shows how to fasten a cardboard strip to the back of the case to support the calendar.

Perhaps you would prefer a perpetual calendar to the kind just de-



scribed. The calendar in Fig. 5 requires a small cardboard box for a case (A, Fig. 6). Remove one end of the box, then cut away the bottom, with the exception of a margin of one-quarter inch along the sides and remaining end. Back B (Fig. 6) fits between the box sides, and extends an inch above them. Glue its edges to the sides of the box.

There are sixteen calendar cards (Fig. 7), two for the "days," eight for the "dates," and six for the "months." Cut the "date" cards two-thirds of the length of the "day" cards, and the "month" cards one-half of the length of the "date" cards. The calendar pad from which you cut the "days,"



"dates," and "months" should be in heavy clear type. Arrange and paste the printing in the manner shown in Fig. 7.

The perpetual calendar in Fig. 8 is made of a cardboard box of the kind that slides into a sleeve cover (Figs. 9 and 10). Cut the openings A, B and C (Fig. 9) through the sleeve cover, and paste the three strips D (Fig. 10) upon the box bottom for the "month," "day" and "date" strips to slide upon. Fig. 11 shows the relative length and width of the slide strips, and Fig. 12 the arrangement of the calendar letters and numbers.

WOMEN IN THE WAR

Mrs. Philip North Moore Tells the Duty of Her Sisters in the Crisis.

By MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE.

Mrs. Moore, who is president of the National Council of Women, is now devoting her entire time to the work of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She is also a member of the National Security League's Committee of Patriotism Through Education and has written the following article for circulation in the

Mrs. Philip Moore, great campaign of patriotic education which the Security League is conducting throughout the country under the direction of this committee:

A tremendous responsibility is placed upon the women of the United States. The thing we need today is inspiration. Our obligation is just as great as if the war were on our own borders or on the shores of the Mississippi. When this inspiration and obligation are brought home, women can do more than men to bring conditions to the people.

The resources of the country are more definitely needed in war than in peace, and women can do more than any other force to conserve these resources. The American people have much to learn, and this lesson is needed to teach them to be less wasteful and more alive to industrial conditions. The laissez-faire sort of living is not good patriotism, and the hour has come upon which we may look back with appreciation, the hour which made us more thoughtful of mankind, less self-centered.

What England Did.

In England it is estimated that 800,000 women have gone out to work who did not do so before the war. The number of women who have been substituted for men in industries, excluding all government establishments, are 376,000. There are 139,000 women employed in government works, including arsenals, dockyards and national shell filling and projectile factories; 23,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 52,000 in transportation.

It is in the industrial and economic field that the world war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women.

From the women of the country we ask utmost loyalty to the declaration that we are not in this struggle for conquest, but that we follow the flag to an assured victory of the principles of democracy and humanity.

Those who are determined that this shall be the last great war must learn how to live and work together, even as we desire all nations to do.

Preventive Duty.

Today women are rising to a conception more than personal, are seeing through world eyes, realizing that their duty is not remedial only, but also preventive, in the kind of effort which has been called "preparedness against the rebarbarization of the world."

No true woman can be content to live on the surface in these fearful days, days that are to decide perhaps for generations whether war or law shall govern the world.

She will throw all her influence toward the realization of world unity, a league of nations that shall insure the peace of the world.

WHAT VICTORY MEANS

(Contributed by AGNES REPPLIER to the National Security League's campaign of Patriotism Through Education.)

It would be well if every American would dispossess his mind of two popular and pleasing fallacies. First, that the United States took up arms as a knight errant to right the wrongs of France and Belgium. Second, that our impressive entrance into the war must inevitably, and of itself, decide the issue. We are fighting as a free people for our own safety, and we must fight hard and well, or suffer a shameful defeat. Germany denied us the seas because she thought we would accept our fate from her hands. She permits herself now a profound contempt for our army. Untrained men with defective ammunition are about as terrible in her eyes as prairie dogs would be in ours. She boasts happily that we will pay her the indemnity which is essential for her reconstruction.

Meanwhile, to make sure of our downfall, she plots treasonably in every state of the Union. Perhaps, if she wins the day, she will recompense such men as Senators Stone and La Follette, and Mayor Thompson of Chicago. More likely she will fling them on the scrap-heap. But loyal Americans may well understand that unless this nation puts forth all its strength, without reserve, without fatigue, without self-pity; unless we crush the traitors at home, and defeat the enemy abroad, a bitter future awaits us. At best, we shall be humiliated, impoverished, and crippled in our foreign trade for many years to come. At worst, we shall see in our land the blazing homes, the ravished women, the butchered children, the unutterable shame and horror which mark the wake of a German army of invasion.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

MAKE CITY DAIRY REGULATIONS REGULATE



Legislation Properly Drafted and Enforced Will Promote Milk Production Under Sanitary Conditions.

ENFORCIBLE MILK LAWS FOR TOWNS

First See That They Meet Local Conditions, Say Specialists.

RECOMMEND THREE GRADES

Impossible to Frame One Ordinance That Will Be Suitable for All Communities—Form Prepared Which Will Assist.

Milk laws should meet local conditions. Ordinances governing the dairy industry must be prepared with care and be enforced. Officials of the United States department of agriculture say that it would not be wise to attempt to draft a milk ordinance, with its standards, grades, and requirements, without a special study of local dairy conditions as well as the purposes of such an ordinance. One of the most important considerations must be the reasonableness of the law. A law which works an unnecessary hardship on a legitimate industry is not reasonable, and a law so stringent that it cannot readily be enforced will defeat its own ends.

Form Prepared to Assist.

In a strict sense it is impossible to frame one milk ordinance that will be suitable for all communities. The bureau of animal industry and the bureau of chemistry of the department, however, responding to a constant demand by municipal authorities for some form of milk ordinance that will best meet the requirements and which can be used as a guide, have prepared a form which it is believed would assist in bettering the milk supply.

Three Grades Considered.

A special feature of the ordinance is the grading of milk and cream, which is believed to be of paramount importance. A great sanitary and economic question will be solved, it is asserted, if practical grading of milk, with the consequent grading or selling price, can be enforced. Three grades

NEED HELP ON MILK LAW? EXPERTS' ADVICE AVAILABLE.

A study of the milk ordinances of many cities, large and small, shows a great diversity of opinion among lawmakers and their advisers as to what constitutes a proper milk ordinance. A great lack of uniformity among laws, some of which are entirely out of date, has been noted. Many of them seem to be transcripts of ordinances in force in other cities, placed in the municipal series of laws without regard to local conditions, and some contain provisions which are unnecessary and unreasonable and cannot be enforced. Bulletin 585 of the department of agriculture suggests a form of ordinance which, it is believed, will prove to be a satisfactory framework upon which the average town or city can build a finished, practicable law that, properly enforced, will improve the average milk supply and work toward a desired uniformity of food laws.

are considered—"Certified," Grade A, and Grade B. Pasteurization is compulsory for Grade B but optional for the others. Community health departments must determine from their own experience the score and bacteria count permitted for Grades A and B, which represent the largest quantities of milk sold. Grade A must be of such quality that there will be no question as to its purity and safety. Grade B can be of lower grade than A because pasteurization is obligatory. No grade below that of B is recognized.

Meat Supply Is Inspected.

Every pound of meat or meat products which reaches the mess tables of Uncle Sam's fighting forces is inspected at least twice by experts of the United States department of agriculture—first at the establishment where it is packed or prepared, and finally at the camps. This extra precaution is taken to prevent food made unwholesome by adulteration or through tampering by enemies from reaching American soldiers and sailors. Laboratory analyses of samples taken from supplies at the camps show if the foods have been made injurious by tampering.

Twenty-six hundred experts of the meat-inspection service of the department of agriculture are stationed throughout the country at establishments which prepare meat and meat products for interstate and foreign commerce. These inspectors personally examine the live animals, the carcasses, and all parts thereof at the time of slaughter. They continue to inspect and to reinspect the meat and meat products throughout the different stages of preparation. All meat which is unsold, unhealthy, unwholesome, and otherwise unfit for food is condemned and destroyed in the presence of the inspectors. Some 70 inspectors of this service have been detailed to the various military and naval camps. All meat and meat products for the army and navy are obtained only from inspected establishments, and every consignment must bear the government stamp "Inspected and Passed."

Store Ice to Save Ammonia.

Every ton of natural ice gathered and stored this winter will help in war-time conservation of ammonia, which is vitally important in the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives. Ammonia is a necessity in the manufacture of ice, and the salts of ammonia are regarded as essential in making certain fertilizers. The man who harvests ice now and stores it in pits or ice houses may have the satisfaction next summer of helping out his neighbor who depended on an ice plant. In addition to the saving of ammonia, conservation of coal is to be effected through the harvesting of natural ice. American ice factories and refrigerator plants, according to figures of the United States fuel administration, use annually 15,000,000 tons of coal.

President Wilson, by a proclamation signed January 4, has required all persons, firms, corporations and associations, except those specifically exempted by the food control act, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing ammonia, ammoniacal liquor or ammonium sulphate, from whatever source produced, to secure license on or before January 21, 1918.

Cheap Source of Protein.

Milk at 15 cents a quart is as cheap a source of protein as sirloin steak at 34.3 cents a pound or eggs at 41.9 cents a dozen. Milk at the same price is as cheap a source of energy as sirloin steak at 21.2 cents a pound or eggs at 20 cents a dozen. Protein and energy are two important necessities for which we eat food. Milk contains the body-building materials—protein and mineral substances, such as lime and phosphorus—needed to renew body wastes and promote growth by forming new tissues and fluids; and it also supplies the energy for carrying on body functions.

The average person in this country uses only a little more than a half pint of milk daily. This quantity can be increased very profitably when safe milk is available. Many persons think of milk only as a beverage, but if they understood that it is really a nourishing food they would increase the allowance. Economy in the diet does not always depend on limiting the use of certain foods, but it is sometimes a question of actually increasing the use of foods which furnish nutritive material at relatively low cost. Milk belongs to the latter class and the housewife would do well to study its food value and decide whether her family is using as much as it should.

Man's Part in Dairy.

The dairy cow can be depended upon for production, but preservation of the milk is man's part.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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JACKSON COUNTY Herd

Herd, Feb. 16. — People are putting in good time gathering corn this fine weather. — Ralph Farmer, Conley Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Farmer and daughter, Thelma, and Merley Cravens, all of Lexington, are visiting relatives at this place. — W. L. Farmer returned yesterday to his home in Lexington after a few days visit with home folks at this place. — Mrs. George Amyx, who has been very poorly, is no better. — Mrs. I. S. McGeorge is visiting home folks at Burning Springs. — Lewis Ward and A. G. Frost left Tuesday for McKee where they are employed to erect a dwelling house for our County Court Clerk, R. M. Ward. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Madden, a fine girl named Delby Charlotte. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wright, a fine baby. — Mr. and Mrs. Brown Farmer are visiting at this place. — George Wyrick of this place left for Turkey Foot where he expects to seek employment. — Roy Moore visited at Stephen Farmer's to-day. — Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers!

Privett

Privett, Feb. 16. — Henry Peters of Owsley County visited his brother, L. J. Peters, last week and purchased a thorough bred gobbler from W. R. Reynolds. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Morris, a girl, named Lillie Marie. — Several schools have been divided up and a new district made which will be built near Privett. — The farmers are all taking advantage of this pretty weather gathering corn and plowing. — Saturday and Sunday is regular church time at Oak Grove. — Mollie and Eva Peters visited their sister, Mrs. H. W. Spurlock, last Sunday night. — Robert Evans is improving some. — Samuel Wright, who has been very ill with rheumatism, is improving.

Middle Fork

Middle Fork, Feb. 13. — The roads are almost impassable. — The big tide damaged the railroad track and the section hands are having a time with the road. — Claud Baker has sold his place and bought Ben Gabbard out and will move to that place. — Frank Hundley has been in Ohio for some time, and has not been heard from for three weeks. — Miss Hunley is contemplating a visit with her grandparents in Clay County.

CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, Feb. 15. — We are having warm, sunny days and everybody in this part enjoys the change. — Misses Myrtle and Bessie Pennington spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pennington. — G. W. Collins and Leonard Whittymore have returned from Hamilton, O., where they have been employed. — Uncle Mitchell Whittymore, who has been suffering with rheumatism so long, is able to be out again. — The Rev. J. H. Browning filled his regular appointment at Goose Creek Saturday and Sunday. The Rev. Ira Pennington accompanied him. — The Rev. Henry Hall spent Thursday night with the Rev. J. H. Browning. — Mrs. Rebecca Browning is very poorly again. — J. H. Browning made a business trip to Manchester last Monday. — Henry Brewster purchased a nice cow and calf last week for the sum of \$85. — Mrs. Henry Brewster purchased a cow from Theo Thomas for \$50. — The Sewing Class is improving wonderfully under the instruction of Miss Mattie Lee Clarke. — Eggs are 50c per dozen here, but since our dealers have ceased to furnish

us with flour we have decided to "all fare alike" and once more adopt the ancient but honorable name of "Kentucky Corn Crackers."

GARRARD COUNTY Point Leavell

Point Leavell, Feb. 18. — Misses Bess and Maggie Scholer motored to Richmond Thursday to see their grandmother, Mrs. Saunders, who is very ill. — Miss Lucile Lackey has returned home from Madison County where she has been visiting her uncles, Sam and John Lackey. — Mrs. B. Metcalf and Bob Price were married last week. — Ezra Shepherd sold his farm on White Lick to W. W. West for \$6,600. — Miss Fannie Dowden began teaching at Stony Point Monday. A number of the children in that district have the "mumps." — Gaines Henderson has been suffering with rheumatism for a week or so but is better at this writing. — John Creech of London made a business trip to Lancaster Wednesday. — Misses Myrtle and Celia Palmer visited friends in Stanford a week. — The little twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bain died last Saturday and was buried in the Manse cemetery. — The little baby of Mr. and Mrs. Riddle died and was buried in Richmond. The parents of each have the deepest sympathy of the vicinity.

OWSLEY COUNTY Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 16. — A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams on Monday, February 11, and has been named Palmer Carroll. — Ballard Hamilton has moved to Buck Creek. — George Thomas has returned from Hazard. — Miss Lulie Wheeler and her grandmother, Mrs. Sellers, left Friday for Pennington Gap, Va. — Albert Duff visited his mother a few days before enlisting in the army. — Waldo and Kenneth McCollum visited relatives here Tuesday and Wednesday. — Maude Anderson is expected home from Hazard soon. — The farmers are taking advantage of the beautiful weather by gathering in their corn which they failed to get in last fall.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Feb. 18. — G. B. Bowman accompanied by James Welch and others filled his regular appointment at Moores Sunday. — Mrs. Mollie E. Gabbard died at her home February 12; her remains were laid to rest in the Herndon graveyard, near Booneville. She leaves four sons, a daughter and a host of friends to mourn her loss. — Otis and Hobart Gabbard came home from West Virginia and Ohio to attend their mother's funeral but sorry they were too late. — Otis Gabbard has mumps. — Mr. and Mrs. Arch Pendleton have returned to their home at Chavies. — Mrs. G. B. Bowman is suffering severely with a cancer on her breast. Doctor Tye is giving treatment for same. — Glad to say Mrs. Cora Newman, who has been ill for the past two months, is slowly improving. — Mrs. Mattie Gabbard and daughter, while crossing Big Sturgeon, were thrown from a horse and came very near being drowned; rescued by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Louvina Hall. — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gabbard are moving into George Marshall's houses located on Crane Creek. — An oil man passed through here last week taking leases for the Carter Oil Co.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Feb. 18. — All farmers of this community have been working hard these few warm days trying to finish corn-gathering. — H. C. Brewer and ex-judge John F. Brewer of Richmond are spending this week with relatives and friends at Sturgeon. — Manerva Wilson was slightly injured this week when her dress caught on fire. — Dr. J. H. Mahaffey, who has been sick so long, is slowly improving in health. — W. H. Brewer of near here is moving to Chavies, Perry County. —

Mr. and Mrs. Jim "Bundy" Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook and Waldo McCollum and Walter Evans were welcome visitors Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Cook. — Mrs. Samuel C. Rice, primary teacher of the Needmore Graded School, spent Sunday here with her mother, Mrs. Mary Wilson. — Mrs. Maud Brewer spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Hughes. — The Bethlehem School is progressing nicely with J. B. Spence as teacher. — Glenn Minter of Valley Oak, Pulaski County, is here visiting friends and former neighbors. — Jeff Strong and son Ed. gave Zach Bowman \$165 for 110 bushels of corn. — Delbert Cook of Berea who has been here with friends for a while returned Friday.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Feb. 18. — Circuit Court convened here Monday morning with Judge James P. Adams presiding and Kelly Kash Commonwealth's Attorney and C. E. Tyree County Attorney. There were quite a large crowd in town, as it was a beautiful day, and some horse trading took place on "Jockey Street." D. B. Pendergrass of Ravensna was in town Monday, having been out in the country to his new oil-well near Hopewell, this County, which recently came in and is reported to be over a hundred barrel well. — Miss Viola Hieronymous of Primrose came to town Monday and will work in the County Clerk's Office for the next few months. — Mrs. William Brandenburg died in a Lexington hospital last Monday and was buried here Wednesday. She died a short time after undergoing an operation. — Supt. J. P. Thomas was visiting at St. Helens during Sunday. He has been very busy the last week in his new office, but now has things in running order.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Feb. 18. — Born to the wife of George Everman a girl February 14, which they named Maudie Valentine. — The Rev. D. H. Matherly and family, and Miss Laura, his sister, all of Richmond, motored over here last Wednesday to spend a few days with their father, the Rev. J. H. Matherly. — Myrtle Kerr departed this life February 16, and was buried at the Log Lick Cemetery the following day. She had been an invalid for over a year, and bore her suffering well. Myrtle was a good Christian girl, and was about 16 years old. The family and friends have our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement. — February 15 Tom Stone and wife were blessed with a pair of twins, a boy and a girl. — The Rev. Leonard Matherly of Richmond filled his regular appointment at Pharis Hill last Saturday and Sunday. — The Rev. M. P. Lowry of Winchester attended the funeral meeting here yesterday. — N. B. Devary bought the old Willis Niblock farm near here for about \$12,000. — Most all of the tobacco has been delivered to the different warehouses from this part of Clark County. It ranged in price from 15c to 40c per pound. — Mrs. John Cobb and children of Rockville visited her father, William Burch, here yesterday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Feb. 18. — Jack Miller, who got his leg cut off by a train some time ago, in Hamilton, O., was brought back dead Sunday and buried at his old home place. — W. S. Payne of Berea was visiting home folks Sunday. — Sherman Chasteen, who sold his farm to Geo. Gatliff, was planning on moving to Mississippi, but he gave up the idea and has bought a farm near Mount Vernon, and has moved there. — Last Sunday eve, George Gatliff's little son got hold of a dynamite cap and cut into it with the axe, his little brother touched a match to it, and it exploded in his hand. He is suffering very much from the accident. — I. T. Payne has returned from Orlando where he has been on business. — Mrs. Parrie L. Stephens of Rockford, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. T. Abney, of this place, has returned home. — There will be a singing at the Hammond school house every Sunday evening. — Next Saturday and Sunday is regular meeting at Clear Creek. — May Clark of Climax was visiting Bertha King Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. John Young and daughters, Mrs. Rosa Lee and Mrs. Margaret Baker, all of Hamilton, O., are here visiting relatives.

Rockford

Rockford, Feb. 18. — Farmers are busy gathering corn as they have been snow bound for 68 days in succession. Corn is considerably damaged. — The infant babe of Ans

Bullin died a few days ago and was buried at Scaffold Cane burying ground. — Mrs. Laura Beatrice Coyle made a business trip to Mt. Vernon one day last week. — C. H. Todd of Crab Orchard is in this locality buying hogs. — Daddy Todd, who has been on the sick list for some time, is better at this writing. — Bert E. Martin has had a severe case of lagrippe but is better now. — Wm. Anderkin bought a milk cow from P. Crain for \$65. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Linville, a fine girl; all doing well. — Mary E. Northern has been on the sick list for the past two weeks. — I. L. Martin has a severe cold at this writing. — The Rev. G. E. Childress passed through here a few days ago. — Mrs. J. M. Bullin is on the sick list. — W. C. Viars has purchased a Victrola which is giving great enjoyment to the young folks around here. — Mrs. J. A. Guinn has been very sick for several days. — Widow Spiers is moving back to Scaffold Cane. — Small children are constantly asking "Is This Meatless Day?" — Lots of Scaffold Cane people are holding six days as wheatless day. — The Rev. J. W. Lambert preached at Fair View last Sunday, that being regular church day, also call day for a pastor for 1918; and their choice being the Rev. L. D. Gooch, who has been pastor for about four years. — The first Saturday in March is regular church day at Scaffold Cane and we are looking for a good crowd as there has only been two sermons since December 1, 1917. Surely the people will turn out if the weather is favorable. — Subscribing for The Citizen is like having a 'phone put in your house; it is hard to refuse. The Citizen is worth \$2.00 and you get it for \$1.00.

MADISON COUNTY Big Hill

Big Hill, Feb. 18. — Miss Della Reece and Francis Hazlewood have gone to Hamilton, O., for a while. — Mrs. J. M. Haley, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving. — J. W. Marcum has rented from M. J. Carrier this year. — Mrs. Boog Kimbarn and Jason and Mildred Settle spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Feb. 18. — Hallie Davis spent Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. John Davis. — Lillie Hatfield spent the past week at Kirksville. — Marshall Johnson spent Saturday and Sunday with Mabel Johnson. — The remains of Jeff Davis were brought to the Davis graveyard for burial; he leaves a wife and four children. — Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Pigg spent Sunday with Mrs. Major Cruise. — The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hill was buried at the Silver Creek Cemetery February 11.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Feb. 18. — The progressive farmers of this section have started their plowing. — A great dearth of seed corn is reported, owing to the unfavorable season for harvesting the corn crop. — Jno. W. Flannery, who has been attending a course of Agriculture at Knoxville, Tenn., this winter, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flannery, of this section. — Ray Mainous bought a horse from T. J. Flannery last week. — Carlos Johnson has gone to Ohio to work in a twine factory. — He sold his horse and buggy to T. J. Flannery. — We sadly miss the co-operation and gospel services of our friends in Berea in our church on account of the quarantine of meningitis. — The students from this section, who have been kept out of school on that account, are anxious to return.

JACKSON COUNTY BOY WINS IN LAND RECLAMATION CONTEST

The letter below received by Coleman Reynolds of Tyner, Ky., from the DuPont Powder Company is self explanatory. The section embraced in this contest covers the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky, which makes it the more interesting. The piece of land reclaimed by this club boy was almost a hopeless proposition, gullied, blackjacks, hardpan and old roads cutting it up, but now it is green with rye and will grow abundantly any crop put on it, and has been a paying investment during the process of reclamation. Coleman made a grade of 95% in boys club work last year and is now in Eastern State Normal School, Richmond, and is giving much attention to the subject of agriculture.

"Dear Mr. Reynolds: — You will be glad to hear, and I am glad to tell you, that you have been awarded

ed first prize for your district for your work in connection with the DuPont Boys' Land Reclamation Contest. This was decided only after a very careful study of the reports submitted, and your efforts are therefore all the more praiseworthy.

Requisition has accordingly gone through to the Auditing Department for check for \$50.00 to be drawn in your favor. This requisition must go through the regular routine of office. Check will reach you in due course of time.

I wish to commend you for your systematic manner in which you performed your work and overcame your problems. However "be not weary in well doing," and let your work on reclaiming this acre be but an instruction to the greater work you may do later on in doing your share toward the reclamation of the millions of acres of waste land which are an obstacle to the progress and development of our country.

J. H. Squires,
AGRONOMIST."

MEASURES TO PREVENT MENINGITIS

(Continued from Page Four)

necessary to prevent further spread of the disease.

There is often a rash but this may be misleading and sometimes mistaken for rashes that occur in other diseases, hence the importance of consulting a physician for any rash occurring during an epidemic of the disease.

The diagnosis in the early stages of the disease is not always easy. Cases have been mistaken for German Measles. Mild cases may only feel "out of sorts" for a few days perhaps with only a slight headache or stiffness in the neck but these mild cases may suddenly develop severe symptoms. The only rule to follow when the disease is epidemic is to call a doctor when any of the symptoms mentioned occur and allow him to make the diagnosis.

The course of the disease varies. The more severe types usually have very sudden onsets and a rapid course with death within a few hours. With proper treatment the ordinary forms and mild cases usually last from a few days to a few weeks although some become chronic and may last even months.

Treatment

The treatment should be left in the hands of the physician called. While a few cases will undoubtedly recover without special treatment, the death rate formerly was very high. Many cases that formerly ended fatally can now be saved by the use of a serum that can be applied to the spinal cord, the seat of the disease. This curative serum is carefully prepared and tested for purity before being sold and there is no danger in its use in the hands of a skilled physician. Even if the diagnosis is doubtful the use of this serum will do no harm. When used early and in sufficient amounts, many cases are saved that otherwise would have resulted fatally.

Whenever possible, cases of meningitis should be treated in a hospital. The case here is less dangerous to others and the proper facilities are at hand for the use of serum. In most cases, the final outcome will depend upon the prompt and continued use of serum and hospitals are equipped to take care of the sick better than the homes.

Preventive Measures

Every case and every suspected case should be reported immediately to the health officer. Students in the College should consult the College physician at once when any of the symptoms mentioned develop and not attempt to hide even slight headaches. This is very important.

Every case should be immediately isolated. Cases among the students should be at once put in the hospital. Cases in town should be isolated under the direction of the physician or health officer and the house placarded. No visitors should ever be allowed to see the patient. When a case occurs in a house in town, the safest procedure is to playcard the house and place every member of it under "quarantine" to be regulated by the health officer. This is necessary in order to reduce the chances of spreading the disease by other members of the family who may be "carriers" or "coming down" with the disease.

All public gatherings should be prohibited in the community. Because of the number of cases that have occurred among the College students, restrictions should be placed upon the citizens in the town of Berea. College students rooming in town should now remain away from the College until all danger is passed or be given rooms in College dormitories and not allowed to return to their town homes. With proper precautions, faculty members living in town may be permitted to

continue living at home. These should consult the local health officer, and follow his advice.

By avoiding contact with cases and known "carriers" the number of "carriers" will be diminished. Although cases and "carriers" have been found in all the College departments, it is advisable to keep the departments separated and even to avoid mingling between the groups living in different dormitories. By doing this, the number of carriers will be diminished.

It must be remembered that the discharges from the nose and mouth are especially dangerous. For this reason coughing and sneezing should be avoided. Handkerchiefs should be frequently disinfected by boiling water and not allowed to lie around exposed. Avoid the use of common drinking cups or glasses. Each should have his own towel and these should be frequently laundered. Students should be prevented from washing out their own handkerchiefs or other linen in washbowl used for washing the face and hands. For the present, all laundering for the students should be done in the College Laundry and pieces to be laundered should be carefully gathered and wrapped and carried frequently to the laundry by those appointed for this purpose.

Personal cleanliness is important. Clean rooms, fresh air, and sufficient exercise are necessary.

Recommendations have been made to the College authorities to establish a system of spraying for the nose and throat under the supervision of the College physicians. It is believed that this is important and should be compulsory and required at least twice daily, in the morning before leaving the dormitories and when returning after the evening meal or before retiring. An oily spray with disinfecting properties has been recommended and will be furnished by the College authorities. The regular routine spraying should be done by those appointed for the purpose. Students who purchase their own atomizers should be supplied with solutions and instructed in their use.

It is hoped by the use of sprays to diminish the number of "carriers" and to prevent the spread of "germs" from those who may harbor them in their nose or throat. The control of this disease has proven most difficult but it is believed that the measures outlined will act in preventing further spread.

By the assistance of the laboratory car "Pasteur" which was sent to Berea by the American National Red Cross, nearly 2,000 persons have been examined for the detection of "carriers." The nine positive carriers that were found have been isolated in the College hospital. There are undoubtedly other carriers that escaped detection. These nine carriers were all college students. None were found among the nearly 200 town school children examined.

While it is necessary to admit that the control of meningitis is quite baffling and difficult, it is believed that the restrictions recommended are warranted. If the disease continues to prevail and spread, more strict quarantine measures should be enforced. Students should not be permitted to leave for their homes throughout the State as this would undoubtedly spread the disease to other localities. This should cause no panic or alarm among parents and it should be explained to them that the measures taken are thought necessary for the protection of the State. If other cases do occur, the chances for recovery in the College hospital are far better than if treated at home.

Other recommendations have been made to the College authorities and to the local health officer, Dr. M. M. Robinson, and students or others, if in doubt should consult these authorities. Arrangements have been made by which town cases may be treated in the College hospital provided a private nurse can be provided.

Because of lack of more definite knowledge concerning this disease, it is believed that cases and carriers isolated in the hospital should be detained for a period of two weeks and that other patients who have been in contact with these should also be held for a period of two weeks. The same general rules should apply to cases occurring in town.

Other restrictions covering the College Post Office and Co-operative Store should be strictly enforced to prevent unnecessary contact among students. It is further believed that the restrictions and preventive measures mentioned should be kept in force for a period of two weeks after the last case shall have occurred.

USE

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